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# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER



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# THE GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## PART TWO

BY

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PII

## PREFACE

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Especial attention is called to the phonetic grouping of words in Part One.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, and accent.



## NOTE TO TEACHERS

The use of each word in the columns is illustrated by a sentence containing the word.

Every other word in the sentence, with the exception of a few very easy words, has been used in the same or in a preceding book as a column word; therefore every sentence is a review of words already taught.

The more difficult words are reviewed many times.

## SUGGESTION

When the books are used for the first time many of the review words of which the sentences are composed may not be familiar; on this account the lessons may seem too difficult. Hence it is suggested that for the first year the books be placed as follows:

## IN SYSTEMS OF EIGHT GRADES

Book I in Grade 2  
Book II in Grades 3 and 4  
Book III in Grade 5  
Book IV in Grade 6  
Book V in Grade 7  
Book VI in Grade 8

## IN SYSTEMS OF NINE GRADES

Book I in Grade 3  
Book II in Grades 4 and 5  
Book III in Grade 6  
Book IV in Grade 7  
Book V in Grade 8  
Book VI in Grade 9

After the books have been used for a year the grading may be arranged as desired, concluding with Book VII in Grade 8 or Grade 9.

To insure that the sentences shall always be composed only of words that pupils have already studied, the lessons must be taken in the order given. If lessons are omitted, either by skipping pages or by putting pupils into a higher book before they have completed a lower one, it will be found that not only the five column words but some of the sentence words will be new to them.

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## Book IV

### I

Frank'lin	Benjamin Franklin was a famous man.
cen'tu ry	He lived in the eighteenth century.
em'i nent	Franklin became eminent as an author.
states'man	He also became a shrewd statesman.
at tract'	He attracted the lightning with a kite.

### II

birth'place	Franklin's birthplace was Boston.
tal'low	His father made candles of tallow.
chan'dler	He was a tallow chandler.
grease	Benjamin watched the melting grease.
wick	He cut the wicks and filled the molds.

### III

dis con tent'	The young boy was discontented.
dis taste'ful	The work was distasteful to him.
broth'er	His brother James was a printer.
trade	Benjamin preferred this trade.
ap pren'tice	So he was apprenticed to his brother.

## I

twelve	Franklin was scarcely twelve years old.
prog'ress	Yet he made rapid progress in his trade.
type	His brother taught him typesetting.
op'er ate	The boy learned to operate presses.
ac'cu rate	He was accurate and careful.

## II

ea'ger	Franklin was eager to learn.
ac cess'	He now had access to many books.
po'et ry	At one time he tried to write poetry.
wretch	"It was wretched stuff," he said later.
dis cour'age	His father discouraged poetic attempts.

## III

in'ti mate	Franklin had an intimate friend.
de bate'	They had many friendly debates.
ar'gue	Important questions were argued by them.
chal'lenge	They often challenged each other.
con verse'	Debating helped them to converse easily.

## IV

oc ca'sion	On one occasion they wrote the debate.
cop'y	They copied their arguments carefully.
ex am'ine	Franklin's father examined the papers.
el'o quent	He said the friend's was more eloquent.
el'e gant	The manner of writing was more elegant.

## I

ad van'tage	Benjamin had one great advantage.
punc'tu ate	He could punctuate correctly.
style	But he saw that his style was poor.
fault	This was a serious fault.
im prove'	The boy decided to improve his style.

## II

prose	Franklin wished to write better prose.
rec'og nize	He recognized the importance of this.
im'i tate	"I will imitate good writing," said he.
mod'el	He sought for a model.
vol'ume	Finally he found an old volume.

## III

sen'tence	Franklin read a sentence thoughtfully.
sub'stance	He wrote down the substance of it.
ex press'	Then he tried to express the same ideas.
com pare'	He compared his work with the author's.
o rig'i nal	The original article was much better.

## IV

in fe'ri or	Franklin realized that his work was inferior.
pa'tient	He strove patiently to improve it.
de'tail	In every detail he sought to advance.
a void'	He learned to avoid many errors.
ac quire'	Gradually he acquired a better style.
PII	

## I

news'pa per  
pub'lish  
dis suade'  
suf fi'cient  
per se vere'

There were two newspapers in Boston.  
James Franklin wished to publish a third.  
Friends tried to dissuade him.  
"Two papers are sufficient," they said.  
But James persevered in his attempt.

## II

con trib'ute  
a muse'  
mat'ter  
ven'ture  
con trive'

Friends contributed articles.  
They did this to amuse themselves.  
They wrote about public matters.  
Benjamin ventured to write an article.  
He contrived to offer it secretly.

## III

slip  
con sult'  
ap prove'  
ac cept'  
guess

He slipped his article under the door.  
James consulted friends about it.  
The article was approved by all.  
James decided to accept it.  
He could not guess who wrote it.

## IV

e late'  
sig'na ture  
knowl' edge  
im press'  
re veal'

The boy was elated by his success.  
He wrote again without a signature.  
The articles showed some knowledge.  
They impressed the people favorably.  
Then Benjamin revealed the secret.

## I

au thor'i ty	James had a master's authority.
re sort'	He often resorted to punishments.
re sent'	Benjamin resented this.
sau'cy	He was frequently saucy to his brother.
pro voke'	He did things to provoke him.

## II

of fend'	James Franklin offended the government.
crit' i cise	He criticised some official act.
coun'cil	He was brought before the council.
cen'sure	The council censured him severely.
con fine'	It confined him in prison.

## III

ad mon'ish	Benjamin was admonished by the council.
dis miss'	Then the council dismissed him.
for bid'	It forbade James to publish the paper.
ed'i tor	So Benjamin was called the editor.
scheme	This was James Franklin's scheme.

## IV

per'ma nent	This arrangement was not permanent.
har'mo ny	The brothers could not work in harmony.
ful fill'	Benjamin did not fulfill his agreement.
re gret'	He afterwards deeply regretted this act.
ad mit'	He admitted that it was not honorable.
ππ	

## I

pro ceed'	Benjamin proceeded to seek a position.
in ter fere'	James interfered with this attempt.
rec om mend'	He would not even recommend his brother.
sit u a'tion	The situation was unpleasant for Benjamin.
nec'es sa ry	It seemed necessary to leave Boston.

## II

re li' a ble	A reliable printer lived in New York.
ap ply'	Benjamin applied to him for work.
va'can cy	This man had no vacancy.
sug gest'	But he suggested a good place.
Phil a del'phi a	The place was in Philadelphia.

## III

re side'	The printer's son resided in Philadelphia.
es tab'lish	The son had established an office there.
re'cent	His head printer had recently died.
fore'man	A foreman was wanted.
urge	Benjamin was urged to go there.

## IV

per'il	The journey was full of peril.
wreck	The boat was nearly wrecked.
pro vi'sion	The supply of provisions ran short.
wea'ry	The boy was weary when he arrived.
des'ti tute	He was nearly destitute.

## I

re fresh'	A loaf of bread refreshed Franklin.
street	This he ate on the street.
Quak'er	Then he attended a Quaker meeting.
drow'sy	Being very drowsy, he fell asleep.
pre cede'	He had slept little the preceding night.

## II

lodge	Later he secured a lodging place.
rep u ta'tion	He sought one of good reputation.
quest	Then he went in quest of work.
cour'te sy	The printer received him with courtesy.
work'man	But a workman had already been engaged.

## III

as sist'ant	Another printer needed an assistant.
youth	This man engaged the youth quickly.
pros'pect	The boy's prospects brightened.
nat'u ral	He had great natural ability.
su pe'ri or	He grew to be a superior workman.

## IV

in'dus try	Franklin showed remarkable industry.
in'come	Thus he earned a considerable income.
thrif t	He was thrifty in his habits.
e con'o my	He practiced economy in his expenses.
squan'der	He seldom squandered his money.
PII	



## I

tem'per ate	The young man was temperate.
liq'uur	He avoided strong liquors.
vict'uals	He ate plain victuals.
ca pac'i ty	So he had great capacity for work.
as ton'ish	Men were astonished at his endurance.

## II

Lon'don	Franklin spent two years in London.
ma ture'	He became mature in these years.
pro fi'cient	He became proficient in his trade.
per sist'ent	He read widely and persistently.
ex pe'ri ence	He also acquired much by experience.

## III

hence forth'	Henceforth Philadelphia was Franklin's home.
trans act'	He began to transact business for himself.
pub li ca'tion	He undertook the publication of a paper.
top'ic	Franklin wrote clearly on most topics.
sub scribe'	Many people subscribed for his paper.

## IV

cu'ri ous	Franklin published a curious almanac.
brief	It taught wisdom in brief sentences.
Rich'ard	"Poor Richard's Almanac," he called it.
pam'phlet	It was a useful little pamphlet.
pre tend'	"Poor Richard" pretended to be the author.

## I

max'im	The almanac was full of witty maxims.
ac count'	It was popular on this account.
space	Franklin filled the spaces with proverbs.
col lect'	These were collected from all nations.
pro cure'	They taught how to procure wealth.

## II

quote	We will quote some of the sayings.
dil'i gence	"Diligence is the mother of good luck."
to-mor'row	"One to-day is worth two to-morrows."
sink	"A small leak will sink a great ship."
sack	"An empty sack cannot stand upright."

## III

scant'y	The supply of books was scanty then.
im port'	It was necessary to import them.
in duce'	Franklin wished to induce men to read.
in'sti tute	So he instituted a library.
com mend'	The people commended his public spirit.

## IV

ac tiv'i ty	Franklin was a man of constant activity.
prac'ti cal	His activities were practical.
as cribe'	Many improvements are ascribed to him.
pave'ment	He had pavements laid in the streets.
or'gan ize	He organized the first fire company.

## I

e lec tric'i ty	He learned much about electricity.
re nown'	This brought him great renown.
Eu'rope	People in Europe heard about him.
ap plaud'	Great men applauded his wisdom.
Doc'tor	They called him Doctor Franklin.

## II

or'a tor	Franklin was not an orator.
hes'i tate	He sometimes hesitated in speaking.
lan'guage	But his language was good.
state'ment	His statements were always clear.
pre cise'	He was precise in his statements.

## III

ren'der	He rendered the Revolution good service.
min'is ter	He was minister to France.
per'son al	His personal influence there was great.
as sist'ance	He secured assistance from that nation.
fi nan'cial	The French gave financial aid.

## IV

sev'en teenth	He died the seventeenth of April, 1790.
fu'ner al	Many people attended his funeral.
muf'fle	The city bells were muffled.
toll	Then the bells were tolled.
mem'o ry	All nations honored Franklin's memory.

## I

ca'ble	The Atlantic cable was a great triumph.
sci'ence	It was a triumph of science.
Cy'rus	It was laid by Cyrus W. Field.
de spair'	Often he nearly despaired of success.
be yond'	The task seemed beyond human power.

## II

re pay'	Mr. Field felt repaid for his labors.
sac'ri fice	His great sacrifice was rewarded.
re sult'	The results were wonderful.
link	The nations were linked together.
re la'tion	They were brought into closer relations.

## III

flash	The thought flashed upon Mr. Field in 1853.
globe	He was studying a globe.
tel'e graph	He was thinking about the telegraph.
Ire'land	"Why not carry a line to Ireland?"
vi'sion	It came to him as a vision.

## IV

Coop'er	Peter Cooper was a neighbor in New York.
ed'u cate	Mr. Cooper was a self-educated man.
lib'er al	He was liberal to his native city.
me chan'ics	Mr. Cooper was fond of mechanics.
gen'ius	He had a genius for mechanical inventions.
PH	

## I

en'ter prise	Mr. Cooper joined Mr. Field's enterprise.
sin cere'	He was a sincere friend.
in vest'	He invested money in the enterprise.
en list'	Four other men were enlisted with them.
risk	All risked money in the enterprise.

## II

de sign'	The design was to unite the continents.
New'found land	Newfoundland was the starting point.
op'po site	Ireland is directly opposite.
con nect'	The wire would connect these places.
route	This would be the shortest route.

## III

char'ter	Newfoundland must grant a charter.
doc'u ment	This document was soon obtained.
fif'ty	The charter was good for fifty years.
sub ma rine'	A submarine cable might be landed.
ex clu'sive	This was to be an exclusive right.

## IV

join	New York and Newfoundland must be joined.
con'tract	Contracts were let for this work.
re'gion	The line passed through a wild region.
hew	Men hewed their way through forests.
swamp	They plunged into deep swamps.

## I

ac com'plish	This work was soon accomplished.
cliff	Mr. Field stood upon the cliffs.
gaze	He gazed off over the vast deep.
tre men'dous	A tremendous task lay before him.
dis as'ter	Would the result be success or disaster?

## II

ma rine'	A marine cable must rest on the bottom.
sound'ing	Soundings showed the bottom to be level.
broad	The plain was broader than the prairies.
stretch	It stretched from shore to shore.
pla teau'	It was called a plateau.

## III

e nor'mous	The difficulties were enormous.
thou'sand	Think of two thousand miles of wire!
trans mit'	Would it transmit an electric current?
proof	There was no proof of it.
ap peal'	So they appealed to wise men.

## IV

as sert'	These asserted the current would pass.
res'o lute	Mr. Field was resolute to go on.
ab'so lute	The only absolute proof was to try.
con'tem plate	They hardly dared contemplate the cost.
es'ti mate	Three millions was the estimate.
PII	

## I

so lic'it	Mr. Field solicited funds everywhere.
ad dress'	He addressed public meetings.
com'merce	He visited chambers of commerce.
con vince'	Many people could not be convinced.
a mount'	But the amount was finally secured.

## II

tri'al	The first trial was made in 1857.
ex pe di'tion	The expedition ended in failure.
un for'tu nate	Other trials were equally unfortunate.
fol'ly	Men thought more trials to be folly.
a ban'don	But Mr. Field would not abandon his plan.

## III

eff'ort	Finally success rewarded his efforts.
slen'der	The slender cable united the continents.
ex change'	Many messages were exchanged.
per'fect	The work seemed to be perfect.
ju'bi lant	Every one was jubilant.

## IV

fee'ble	But the electric current became feeble.
faint	The messages grew fainter and fainter.
cease	Finally they ceased entirely.
re cord'	Another failure was recorded.
al to geth'er	Work was now given up altogether.

## I

re bel' lion	The War of the Rebellion broke out.
af fair'	Affairs like cables were forgotten.
dis turb'	All business affairs were disturbed.
con cern'	People were concerned about other things.
de fer'	Work on the cable was deferred.

## II

east' ern	In 1865 the <i>Great Eastern</i> was secured.
bulk	This was a vessel of enormous bulk.
am' ple	It had ample room for the cable.
coil	Miles of cable were coiled in the ship.
ton	The wire weighed twenty thousand tons.

## III

snap	But, alas! the cable snapped in mid-ocean.
re pair'	Efforts to repair it were unsuccessful.
mis hap'	This mishap made a year's delay.
per se ver' ance	At last perseverance was rewarded.
un wound'	A cable was safely unwound in 1866.

## IV

dis tinct'	This time the messages were distinct.
mag net' ic	The magnetic current has not failed since.
cause -	Success was the cause of rejoicing.
prob' lem	It had been a great problem.
solve	But Mr. Field had solved it.
FIN	



## I

hour	Our language lesson comes the first hour.
dic'tate	Sometimes the teacher dictates sentences.
dic ta'tion	These are called dictation exercises.
re cite'	At other times we recite the lesson.
o'ral	These are oral recitations.

## II

ac'cu ra cy	We learn to punctuate with accuracy.
pe'ri od	A period is used after each statement.
in i'tial	Every initial has a period after it.
mark	What punctuation mark follows a question ?
o mit'	That mark must never be omitted.

## III

com'ma	That mark is a comma, Aleck.
quo ta'tion	Mary says, "Quotation marks are hard."
hy'phen	To-day we study about the hyphen.
sim'ple	These things seem quite simple now.
in vi ta'tion	The teacher lets us write invitations.

## IV

syl'la ble	Some words have several syllables.
vow'el	We can repeat the vowels, <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> .
con'so nant	The other letters are consonants.
re view'	We <i>shall</i> have a review to-morrow.
whis'per	We <i>will</i> not whisper about the lesson.

## I

term	We study arithmetic every term.
ad di'tion	We have recently reviewed addition.
com bi na'tion	We know all the combinations.
tab'let	We have paper tablets for long examples.
men'tal	We add small numbers mentally.

## II

sub trac'tion	Subtraction was next reviewed.
sub'tra hend	The upper number is the subtrahend.
min'u end	The lower number is the minuend.
dif'fer ence	The answer is the difference.
re verse'	Subtraction is the reverse of addition.

## III

mul ti pli ca'tion	Multiplication was next in order.
di vi'sion	Then we took division.
div'i dend	Often the dividend had six figures.
di vi'sor	The divisor was always shorter.
quo'tient	The quotient is the answer.

## IV

ci'pher	The ciphers used to trouble us.
naught	Another name for a cipher is "naught."
aught	The teacher never lets us say "aught."
prop'er	"It is not proper," she says.
dig'it	There are ten digits.

## I

frac'tion	Our class is studying fractions now.
nu'mer a tor	The numerator is above the line.
de nom'i na tor	The denominator is below the line.
halves	We first added halves and fourths.
eighth	Then we added halves and eighths.

## II

re duce'	We reduce the sum if possible.
re duc'tion	This is called reduction of fractions.
val'ue	Reduction does not change the value.
im prop'er	An improper fraction should be reduced.
mix	The answer may be a mixed number.

## III

mul'ti ple	A multiple exactly contains a number.
least	We find the least common multiple.
fac'tor	The number, 6, has two factors.
can'cel	Sometimes factors are canceled.
con ven'ient	It is often convenient to do this.

## IV

sur'face	We study a little about surfaces.
rec'tan gle	John drew a rectangle on the board.
a're a	Then we all found the area.
inch	The answer was in square inches.
an'gle	A rectangle has four right angles.

I

Tues'day	The girls study cooking every Tuesday.
su per vise'	A special teacher supervises the work.
prin'ci ple	The girls learn the principles of cooking.
nu tri'tious	They learn to prepare nutritious food.
ex trav'a gant	They learn not to be extravagant.

II

whole'some	The class learns to make wholesome bread.
staff	Bread is called the "staff of life."
starch	It contains a large amount of starch.
pro por'tion	But the proportion of fats is small.
el'e ment	Bread and butter supplies both elements.

III

yeast	Yeast is used in making bread.
mix'ture	The mixture is set in a warm place.
pro duce'	The yeast produces bubbles of gas.
dough	The bubbles appear in the dough.
por'ous	The dough is porous, like a sponge.

IV

knead	The dough is now thoroughly kneaded.
ob'long	It is put into oblong baking tins.
proc'ess	The rising process is repeated.
ex pel'	While baking the gases are expelled.
di gest'	Fresh bread is hard to digest.
FIN	

## I

fair	Boys and girls enjoy the county fair.
so ci'e ty	It is held by a farmers' society.
tres'pass er	A high fence keeps out trespassers.
en'trance	There are two entrances to the inclosure.
ex hib'it	All kinds of farm products are exhibited.

## II

house'hold	The household articles are in a hall.
dis play'	Fruits are displayed in another hall.
sep'a rate	The poultry is in a separate building.
ma chin'er y	Farm machinery is in another building.
im'ple ment	Many farm implements are exhibited.

## III

cream'er y	Here is the creamery exhibit.
de vice'	Several machines and devices are displayed.
sep'a ra tor	The cream separator is most interesting.
dai'ry	Even small dairies use separators.
boon	The separator is a boon to dairymen.

## IV

en'try	There are many entries of fine horses.
heif'er	Oxen, cows, and heifers are numerous.
pre'mi um	Premiums are offered for everything.
a ward'	The awards are made by judges.
prize	Cash prizes are paid by the society.

## I

Wednes'day	The music teacher comes every Wednesday.
so pra'no	Most of the girls sing soprano.
al'to	The boys sing the alto part.
bass	Older boys sing bass or tenor.
oc'tave	Those parts are an octave lower.

## II

con'cert	We shall give a concert this winter.
pro'gram	The teacher is arranging the program.
or'ches tra	The boys have an orchestra.
vi o lin'	One boy plays a violin.
gui tar'	A girl will play on a guitar.

## III

cho'rus	There will be a pretty chorus.
re hearse'	We rehearse the chorus every day.
du et'	Two girls will sing a duet.
quar tet'	Four boys will sing a quartet.
en core'	They expect to get an encore.

## IV

in sist'	The teacher insists upon good work.
pro nounce'	Every word must be pronounced clearly.
ut'ter	Each sound must be uttered distinctly.
ac'cent	The accent must be placed just right.
chord	Every chord must be perfect.

PH

## I

cot'ton	Cotton plants grow in a warm climate.
zone	They grow in warm temperate zones.
tor'rid	They are also found in the torrid zone.
A'si a	Cotton thrives in Asia.
Af'ri ca	It is also cultivated in Africa.

## II

crop	Immense cotton crops are grown in America.
south'ern	Cotton is confined to the southern states.
boll	Cotton pods are called bolls.
di am'e ter	The bolls are an inch or more in diameter.
down'y	The seeds lie in the downy cotton.

## III

dis close'	The opening bolls disclose the cotton.
vis'i ble	The cotton is now visible.
fi'ber	It has long fibers.
sta'ple	The fibers are called staples.
en tan'gle	The seeds are entangled in the staples.

## IV

is'land	The best cotton grows on certain islands.
Geor'gi a	These islands are near Georgia.
silken	This is a long-staple, silken variety.
to'tal	The total amount of this is small.
up'land	The short-staple is called upland cotton.

## I

plan ta'tion	Plantations are plowed in winter.
fur'row	Seeds are sown early in furrows.
de vel'op	The plants develop quickly.
drouth	A severe drouth injures the crop.
stunt	The plants are stunted in growth.

## II

es sen'tial	Warm weather is essential.
re tard'	Growth is retarded by cold weather.
with'er	After bursting the pods wither.
fluff'y	But the fluffy cotton is firmly held.
min'gle	It is closely mingled with the seeds.

## III

Au'gust	Picking is commenced in August.
oc cur'	It continues until a frost occurs.
Oc to'ber	This generally comes late in October.
pro long'	But often the season is prolonged.
ru'in	A frost ruins the crop.

## IV

la'bor er	Cotton is gathered by negro laborers.
bus'i ly	All are busily employed in picking time.
ex ert'	Every one exerts himself then.
ef fi'cient	Many laborers become very efficient.
nim'ble	Picking develops nimble fingers.
ru	



## I

tan'gle	Cotton and seeds are tangled together.
at tach'	The seeds are attached to the cotton.
for'mer ly	These were formerly separated by hand.
te'di ous	This was a slow and tedious process.
ef fec'tu al	The process is now rapid and effectual.

## II

Whit'ney	Eli Whitney invented a separating machine.
cot'ton gin	The machine is called the cotton gin.
di min'ish	This diminishes the cost greatly.
grat'i tude	Whitney was deserving of gratitude.
in jus'tice	But he was treated with injustice.

## III

man u fac'ture	Cotton manufacture is a great industry.
fab'ric	Cotton cloth is the most common fabric.
pur'pose	It is used for many purposes.
con'sti tute	It constitutes much of our clothing.
ex port'	Large quantities of raw cotton are exported.

## IV

mod'ern	Modern cotton mills are of immense size.
mul'ti tude	Multitudes of people are employed.
spin'dle	Each person attends to many spindles.
reg'u late	Some states regulate the hours of labor.
per mit'	Young children are not permitted to work.

## I

Mil let'	We will have a few lessons about Millet.
art'ist	Millet was a celebrated artist.
coast	He was born on the coast of France.
par'ent	His parents were French farmers.
peas'ant	French farmers are called peasants.

## II

in tel'li gent	Millet's parents were intelligent people.
re li'gious	They were also very religious.
rev'er ent	They taught their son to be reverent.
in tense'	Millet had an intense love of nature.
vi'o lent	He often watched the violent storms.

## III

priest	The boy learned Latin from the priest.
schol'ar	But he was not a good scholar.
vague	His mind was filled with vague ideas.
en grav'ing	He copied engravings in his home.
sketch	He made sketches of sheep and cattle.

## IV

por'trait	Once he made a portrait with charcoal.
at'ti tude	The attitude was exactly given.
tal'ent	His father recognized the boy's talent.
en deav'or	He endeavored to aid his son.
com'pe tent	The boy was sent to a competent teacher.

## I

Par'is	After a time young Millet went to Paris.
mu se'um	Here he visited the museums.
gal'ler y	He studied in the art galleries.
dis tin'guish	He read lives of distinguished painters.
stu'di o	Finally he was admitted to a studio.

## II

trem'ble	He trembled when he entered the studio.
stu'dent	The other students laughed at him.
a maze'	But they were amazed at his work.
com pre hend'	They did not comprehend his spirit.
con form'	He would not conform to their style.

## III

ex pend'	Soon his money was all expended.
sal'a ble	His pictures were not very salable.
ru'ral	People did not care for rural subjects.
dis ap point'	Millet was sorely disappointed.
pov'er ty	But he was brave in his poverty.

## IV

rust'ic	Later he lived in a rustic village.
quaint	It was a quaint little village.
scene	He was surrounded by loved scenes.
con gen'ial	The life was congenial to him.
mas'ter piece	Here he painted his masterpieces.

## I

peer'less	"The Sower" is a peerless picture.
cos'tume	The man's costume is very coarse.
su perb'	But the figure has superb strength.
strew	He is strewing the grain for seed.
ges'ture	The gesture is strong and grand.

## II

An'ge lus	"The Angelus" is equally well known.
es teem'	Millet esteemed this picture highly.
re call'	It recalled scenes of his youth.
re vive'	It revived memories of his parents.
sen sa'tion	The sensations of childhood returned.

## III

de vo'tion	"The Angelus" is full of devotion.
au'di ble	The tolling bell seems almost audible.
prayer	The man stands in silent prayer.
pi'ous	The pious woman bows her head.
wor'ship	It is a scene of evening worship.

## IV

glean'er	"The Gleaners" is a popular picture.
gaunt	The figures are gaunt and strong.
shep'herd ess	"The Shepherdess" is a famous painting.
spin'ner	"The Spinner" is another of Millet's.
churn	One picture represents a woman churning.

## I

pri'ma ry	The primary grade is the lowest.
dain'ty	Here are dainty little girls.
stur'dy	Beside them are strong, sturdy boys.
mys'ter y	School is a great mystery to them.
diffi dent	Some are diffident and quiet.

## II

cor'dial	The teacher receives her pupils cordially.
con tent'	They soon become happy and contented.
aisle	They march through the aisles.
gym nas'tic	They have gymnastic exercises.
bois'ter ous	But they are never boisterous.

## III

punc'tu al	The little children are always punctual.
re mote'	Some come from remote homes.
ache	One boy's fingers ached with cold.
fel'low	The little fellow soon fell asleep.
fa tigue'	He was overcome with fatigue.

## IV

an'ec dote	The teacher tells interesting anecdotes.
fa'ble	She relates pretty fables.
cray'on	She draws pictures with the crayon.
com mit'	The children commit poems to memory.
u'ni son	Sometimes they recite them in unison.

## I

dur'ing	Fred works in a store during vacations.
de part'ment	It is a large department store.
mer'chan dise	All sorts of merchandise are sold.
re'tail	Everything is sold at retail.
gro'cer y	One department is for groceries.

## II

cin'na mon	Here are tin boxes of cinnamon.
cay enne'	Cayenne pepper is also in boxes.
sal e ra'tus	Large quantities of saleratus are sold.
pack'age	Most people buy it in packages.
tap i o'ca	Tapioca is sold by the pound.

## III

sar'dine	Girls buy boxes of sardines.
pea'nut	All children buy peanuts.
va nil'la	Vanilla is bought for candy.
fla'vor	It is used to flavor the candy.
gel'a tin	Gelatin is used for jellies.

## IV

catch'up	Catchup is in pretty bottles.
la'bel	The bottles have attractive labels.
ce're al	Cereals come in neat paper packages.
dec'o rate	Grocers use these to decorate the store.
or'na ment	They are ornaments for the shelves.

## I

hard'ware	Another department is for hardware.
de scrip'tion	Here are tools of all descriptions.
war'rant	The best articles are warranted.
guar an tee'	They are guaranteed to be perfect.
im per'fect	Cheaper articles may be imperfect.

## II

u ten'sil	There are utensils for the kitchen.
grid'i ron	There are gridirons made of iron.
broil	These are used for broiling steaks.
wring'er	There are wringers for the laundry.
rub'ber	The rollers are made of rubber.

## III

al u min'i um	Some kettles are made of aluminium.
met'al	This is a very light metal.
por'ce lain	Other kettles are lined with porcelain.
buck'et	There are wooden buckets for water.
gal'va nize	There are pails of galvanized iron.

## IV

cut'ler y	Cutlery in great variety is here.
carve	There are long carving knives.
tem'per	These are highly tempered.
squeeze	There are lemon squeezers for lemonade.
mouse	And here is a mouse trap for mice.

## I

ar'chi tect	An architect comes here for supplies.
in'stru ment	He gets boxes of drawing instruments.
di vid'ers	Each box contains compasses or dividers.
thumb	He buys thumbtacks for drawing boards.
mu'ci lage	Sometimes he wants a bottle of mucilage.

## II

man'u al	Manual training supplies are furnished.
lathe	There are lathes for turning wood.
ratch'et	Here are ratchet braces for holding bits.
gim'let	Gimlets are often used for small holes.
gauge	Gauges for measuring are kept.

## III

an'vil	There are heavy anvils of iron.
black'smith	These go to the blacksmiths.
found'ry	Sometimes one goes to a foundry.
scut'tle	There are iron scuttles for coal.
trow'al	Masons buy trowels for their work.

## IV

in'cu ba tor	The poultry man orders incubators here.
brood'er	He buys brooders for his chickens.
lan'tern	He gets lanterns, too, for the stable.
scythe	Here the farmer buys scythes for mowing.
sic'kle	And the reaper buys sickles for reaping.
FIN	



## I

plumb'er	Plumbers come here for supplies.
fau'cet	They find all kinds of faucets.
nick'el	Most of these are nickel plated.
gas'o line	Every plumber buys a gasoline stove.
sol'der	These are used for melting solder.

## II

valve	The plumbing department carries valves.
riv'et	Here are rivets of all lengths and sizes.
an neal'	Rivets are made of annealed iron.
res'er voir	They are used in making reservoirs.
pli'ers	Plumbers handle hot rivets with pliers.

## III

gla'zier	Glaziers' tools are always in stock.
jew'el er	Only a few jewelers' tools are carried.
ra'zor	Barbers can always get razors here.
tai'lor	Tailors' supplies are never wanting.
shears	Shears and scissors are of the best steel.

## IV

fer'rule	There are all sizes of ferrules.
um brel'la	These go on umbrella tips.
scale	There are scales for weighing everything.
bat'ter y	Electric batteries are found, too.
tel'e phone	Telephone companies buy these.

## I

re serve'	One department is reserved for men.
hand'ker chief	Here are handkerchiefs at all prices.
gen'u ine	Some are made of genuine linen.
mer'cer ize	Others are of mercerized cotton.
bor'der	Some have borders of various colors.

## II

shirt	All kinds of shirts are here.
bos'om	Dress shirts have long bosoms.
plait	Sometimes these are plaited.
col'lar	Outing shirts have collars attached.
cuff	Some are made with cuffs.

## III

scarf	On this counter are fancy scarfs.
nov'el ty	The latest novelties are exhibited.
yacht	Over there are yachting caps.
mit'ten	Beside them are boxes of warm mittens.
fleece	Some of these are fleece lined.

## IV

leath'er	There are suit cases of real leather.
can'vas	There are cheaper ones of canvas.
sweat'er	Here are sweaters for outdoor sports.
ho'sier y	The hosiery counter is attractive.
sam'ple	Samples of cloths for suits are shown.
PII	

## I

re mind'	Everything reminds us of spring.
pen'e trate	The sun's heat penetrates the earth.
a wak'en	It awakens the buds and flowers.
wil'low	The willow is the first to respond.
puss'y	The pussies awaken from their sleep.

## II

an'nu al	This is the annual planting time.
cat'a logue	Gardeners are studying seed catalogues.
pho'to graph	These have photographs of new vegetables.
fea'ture	They display other interesting features.
ounce	They offer seeds by the packet or ounce.

## III

prep a ra'tion	A wise farmer makes careful preparation.
pul'ver ize	The soil must be thoroughly pulverized.
fer'ti lize	It must also be well fertilized.
phos'phate	Many farmers fertilize with phosphates.
ash'es	Ashes are a good fertilizer.

## IV

pars'ley	Parsley seed is sown very early.
ger'mi nate	It germinates best in moist soil.
cab'bage	Cabbage seed may also be sown early.
trans plant'	Young cabbages are commonly transplanted.
cu'cum ber	Cucumber seeds are sown much later.

## I

source	A flower garden is a source of delight.
daf'fo dil	The golden daffodils come very early.
tu'lip	There are solid beds of tulips.
cro'cus	Tiny crocuses dot the green grass.
pan'sy	The pansies are very beautiful.

## II

li'lac	Lilacs fill the air with perfume.
pop'py	Later, brilliant poppies delight the eye.
ver be'na	Verbenas trail along the ground.
nas tur'tium	Many colored nasturtiums climb the walls.
mar'i gold	Marigolds are still occasionally seen.

## III

car na'tion	What is more fragrant than carnations ?
sal'vi a	What is more brilliant than salvia ?
zin'ni a	Zinnia is always very showy.
fi'er y	It is not so fiery red as salvia.
cos'mos	Some people prefer cosmos to either.

## IV

can'na	The stately canna has ornamental foliage.
dah'lia	Dahlias are equally tall.
pe'o ny	Peonies bear immense blossoms.
phlox	The varieties of phlox are favorites.
fuch'si a	The fuchsia is a common house plant.

PII

## I

cul'ture	The culture of roses is interesting.
com bine'	The rose combines many pleasing qualities.
pro fu'sion	It produces a profusion of blooms.
per'fume	The perfume of the blooms is delicious.
crown	The rose is crowned queen of flowers.

## II

spe'cies	Some species bloom in spring only.
pro lif'ic	They are very prolific at this time.
group	To this group belong the prairie roses.
in clude'	The group includes many yellow roses.
fash'ion	It includes also the old-fashioned kinds.

## III

moss	Moss roses bloom in spring.
charm'ing	The buds of these are charming.
bri'er	The sweetbrier blooms once only.
scent	These are very sweetly scented.
a ro'ma	The aroma is very pleasing.

## IV

crim'son	The crimson rambler is a favorite.
Jap a nese'	This is a Japanese rose.
clus'ter	The flowers are produced in clusters.
pi az'za	This rose decorates many piazzas.
trell'is	It is trained over trellises.

## I

boun'ti ful	Most roses blossom bountifully.
in'ter val	Many species bloom at intervals for months.
hy'brid	These are called hybrid roses.
im ply'	This implies that varieties are crossed.
stand'ard	Standard roses are of this kind.

## II

mag nif'i cent	Some roses produce magnificent flowers.
me'di um	Others have flowers of medium size.
ma roon'	The darkest flowers are deep maroon.
car'mine	Other flowers are brilliant carmine.
tinge	Some are white tinged with pink.

## III

ro bust'	Some roses are strong, robust growers.
mod'er ate	Others are more moderate in growth.
dwarf	A few are even dwarfs in size.
ex'tra	Dwarf roses require extra care.
flo'rist	Most florists grow many varieties.

## IV

foe	Rose plants are subject to many foes.
in fest'	Bushes are often infested with insects.
rem'e dy	But good remedies are numerous.
sprin'kle	Liquids are sprinkled upon the bushes.
syr'inge rri	These are easily applied with a syringe.

## I

se'ries	Now comes a series of ball games.
ri'val	Games are played between rival teams.
com pete'	Schools often compete with each other.
sched'ule	A schedule of games is arranged.
cham'pi on	The winning team is the champion.

## II

spec ta'tor	A ball game attracts many spectators.
vi cin'i ty	All the boys in the vicinity go.
re ceipt'	The gate receipts pay the expenses.
ap plause'	Good plays are rewarded with applause.
in ter rupt'	Applause does not interrupt the game.

## III

am a teur'	School teams are composed of amateurs.
pro fes'sion al	Professional players are ruled out.
e quip'	Teams are equipped with bats and balls.
sub scrip'tion	Money is often raised by subscription.
league	Sometimes several schools form a league.

## IV

grat'i fy	A victory gratifies a school's friends.
in dulge'	Boys often indulge in celebrations.
bon'fire	They frequently build a bonfire.
cam'pus	This is generally on the campus.
ban'quet	Sometimes the players have a banquet.

I

so'cia ble	Would you like to attend a bird sociable ?
dawn	You must rise early ; it begins at dawn.
gra'cious	Birds welcome their guests graciously.
vo'cal	They entertain with vocal selections.
lav'ish	Their entertainment is most lavish.

II

pe cul'i ar	Birds build homes in peculiar places.
in trud'er	They wish to hide from intruders.
hol'low	The bluebird selects a hollow tree.
loft'y	Orioles seek safety in lofty branches.
par'tridge	Partridges hide in thick bushes.

III

os'trich	The ostrich is the largest bird.
ea'gle	But the eagle is the king of birds.
prowl	Owls prowl about by night.
screech	One species utters a screech.
plain'tive	It is a plaintive sound.

IV

res'i dent	Some birds are permanent residents.
mi'grate	Others migrate south in winter.
in'stinct	Instinct teaches them where to go.
goose	Have you seen wild geese flying south ?
be to'ken	Their flight betokens approaching winter.



## I

bi'cy cle	Four boys took a bicycle trip.
ex plore'	They explored a country town.
tour'ist	They called themselves tourists.
en am'el	The bicycles had enameled frames.
brake	They were provided with safety brakes.

## II

punc'ture	One bicyclist punctured his tire.
pneu mat'ic	It was a pneumatic tire.
col lapse'	The puncture made it collapse.
ped'al	The young bicyclist ceased pedaling.
whis'tle	Then he whistled to his companions.

## III

camp	The young tourists camped out one night.
ledge	They selected a ledge of rocks.
dew	A tree protected them from the dew.
mos qui'to	Smoke kept away the mosquitoes.
jo'vi al	They had a jovial time.

## IV

cam'e ra	One boy carried his camera.
com pact'	It was a compact little instrument.
view	He took photographs of pleasing views.
neg'a tive	The negatives he developed at home.
al'bum	He has an album full of views.

main	What is your main reason for studying?
mane	The horse's mane grows on his neck.
knave	Knave is another name for villain.
nave	The main body of a church is the nave.
nay	Do you ever say "nay" for "no"?
neigh	Horses neigh or whinny when hungry.
taper	A taper is a wax candle.
tapir	A tapir is an animal resembling the pig.
plum	A single plum is n't enough for dessert.
plumb	A mason tests his wall with a plumb.
pearl	Pearls are found in the shells of oysters.
purl	The murmuring brook purls over the rocks.
peal	How the thunder peals!
peel	He peels, or pares, the orange.
pause	Pause before speaking an angry word.
paws	A cat has four paws.
wrote	Longfellow wrote <i>Hiawatha</i> .
rote	Some things must be learned by rote.
flee	Cowards are quick to flee from danger.
flea	A flea is a troublesome insect.

beer	Beer is made of malt and hops.
bier	The coffin was placed on the bier.
ail	What does ail that sick boy?
ale	Ale is sweeter than beer.
bolder	The tiger is bolder than the deer.
bowlder	A large stone may be called a bowlder.
bald	A bald head is without hair.
bawled	The child bawled from fright.
borough	Sometimes a town is called a borough.
burrow	Woodchucks burrow in the ground.
core	Every apple has a core.
corps	A body of soldiers is called a corps.
cruise	Who has taken a cruise in a schooner?
crews	The schooners have only small crews.
gored	The savage bull gored his keeper.
gourd	Did you ever drink from a gourd?
hoard	Money was not made to hoard.
horde	A horde of laborers throngs the streets.
key	Here is the key; unlock the door.
quay	Anchor your boat near the wharf, or quay.

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

43

1	2	3	4
cu'beb	gild	tier	spurt
earl	whey	de coy'	e'ra
ea'sel	flor'id	cur'few	worse
flue	plaid	for'age	shoal
sieve	whir	snarl	de fray'
5	6	7	8
cro'ny	booth	beard	cru sade'
fres'co	do'ry	throng	forge
ruse	germ	faith	coax
si'lo	scal'y	tempt	elf
star'ry	stin'gy	flag'on	squirt
9	10	11	12
wa'ry	poach	in fect'	cuck'oo
a'pron	carp	an'gel	soot
sock'et	elk	so'ber	cur'dle
spi'ral	jerk	brute	swan
farce	so'fa	truss	stol'id
13	14	15	16
curb	fit'ful	curd	sim'per
shunt	wrig'gle	frit'ter	cur'ry
probe	tic'kle	si'ren	rinse
dock'et	won'der	an'ger	for'ay
tri'o	sor'rel	skip'per	re mit'

1	2	3	4
a bide'	belch	cad'dy	awe
su'mac	ca det'	flax	com pile'
be set'	waif	crude	dai'sy
rat tan'	gog'gle	gor'y	tit'ter
apt	hob'by	hag'gle	hol'ly
5	6	7	8
wreath	ab'bey	com'et	a bash'
tog'gle	gul'ly	air'y	hov'er
a mass'	botch	cudg'el	rot'ten
snort	kiln	ax'le	jog'gle
lob'by	flood	breath	cus'tard
9	10	11	12
ad'dle	cov'et	so'lo	chaste
chafe	ab'bess	bi'as	a base'
stork	font	al'der	po'lo
breast	crease	bar'ber	barb
shirk	mot'tle	o'pal	ban'jo
13	14	15	16
ed'it	ex cel'	al lot'	adz
at'om	pis'tol	maize	ba'bel
in fer'	squirm	craze	flux
orb	cor'set	mute	odd
a vow'	pel'let	ot'ter	serf

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

45

1	2	3	4
scrimp	drench	mim'ic	ul'ster
thigh	bon'net	tan'sy	swap
tract	pas'try	be stow'	plume
re cline'	ab rupt'	joy'ous	stee'ple
star'tle	sur'plus	ves'try	splint
5	6	7	8
trait	monk	mood	caste
squad	wal'let	vex	bald
fume	brack'et	tooth	tran'som
garb	up'roar	bo'gus	am'bush
reign	pal'lid	scrib'ble	lock'et
9	10	11	12
an'kle	pim'ple	bar'ley	whist
ro mance'	vul'gar	ca'per	tav'ern
bam boo'	tar'nish	mumps	va'ry
ten'ant	mi'nus	sweat	pat'tern
re miss'	browse	pick'et	rus'set
13	14	15	16
tem'ple	flume	ma'jor	tomb
scorch	bug'gy	pa poose'	belle
dis sent'	ban'ner	pa'gan	thick'et
pup'py	hun'ger	soothe	ban'ish
smoth'er	mus'tard	plan'et	tube

<b>1</b> alms mead'ow tas'sel gar'ter ma'tron	<b>2</b> nes'tle tin'der knell bil'let mot'to	<b>3</b> med'ley la'tent ped'dle par'son jug'gle	<b>4</b> taint ac cord' swab a dore' kid'nap
<b>5</b> am'ber both'er gam'ble bee'tle pa'tron	<b>6</b> truth a midst' ban'ter gos'pel bur'den	<b>7</b> merge pa rade' ko'dak per'fume ab'bot	<b>8</b> sulk coin zest blithe roan
<b>9</b> mass'ive rud'dy ar'dent nar rate' sa'ber	<b>10</b> fu'ry a vail' blus'ter net'tle bil'low	<b>11</b> fal'ter la ment' pal'ate glit'ter pars'nip	<b>12</b> lit'ter alm'ond bil'lion mur'mur pad'lock
<b>13</b> bea'ver traf'fic a venge' notch cum'ber	<b>14</b> ty'rant pas'time gai'ter loz'enge fet'lock	<b>15</b> dum'my can'ker fi'nal a rise' pot'ter	<b>16</b> tro'phy ar'dor mag'ic peb'ble gaud'y

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

47

1 eel pet'ty flab'by neph'ew swoon	2 cus'tom pe can' such de press' jun'ket	3 sheaf gar'net jock'ey i'dler su'et	4 de sert' noz'zle im pel' fos'sil jun'gle
5 fetch bomb lin'ger lath'er kid'ney	6 post'age tri'ple turf ham'let le'ver	7 fo'gy mel'on fol'io stu'por dull	8 yolk worst dirge dumb hames
9 quar'ter mar'gin pris'on fes'tive in hale'	10 in flate' pur'ple en'vy im'age de'pot	11 ei'ther win'now siz'zle myr'tle dag'ger	12 pol'ka pert worth ton'sil saint
13 trump'et liz'ard lure in dent' dunce	14 ha'lo pul'ley junc'tion nour'ish plat'form	15 nerv'ous tink'er pearl in stall' no'tion	16 pre dict' mis'tress fru'gal stag'ger in vert'



1 sigh wart daub dye cam'el	2 fiz'zle chaff gauze fal'con em'pire	3 u'nit guile ranch jew'el em'press	4 warp fifth scoff hor'net mer'cy
5 den'tal hearth eld'er fel'on ca ress'	6 cu'bit shaft graft whiz loam	7 boost lye roost de cree' roam	8 heir film i'tem ush'er launch
9 gourd dupe deem pulp de tain'	10 gulf hob'ble gen'try daw'dle sta'tion	11 gorge cas'tle gos'sip ech'o wa'fer	12 err ebb herb fiend cap'tor
13 pith bi'ped gen teel' fer'ry reef	14 gid'dy groan ant'ler delve bur'glar	15 prune hor'rid gal'ley lar'va bur'row	16 lynx tal'ly a'bly ex'ile scour

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

49

1	2	3	4
sal'ver	mulch	shac'kle	gob'let
mule	wa'ver	poo'dle	clef
re deem'	gross	bal'sam	boar
lin'ing	dirt	pli'ant	i'vy
cou'pon	moan	beau'ty	pal'sy
5	6	7	8
cy'cle	san'dal	ed'dy	par'rot
rev'el	ridge	dirk	filth
de ceit'	dif'fer	cym'bal	cof'fin
scribe	din'gy	shelve	an'tic
be tray'	fu'ri ous	imp	bel'fry
9	10	11	12
lurch	blotch	rock'et	scalp
rouse	blanch	ruf'fle	so'cial
de ny'	rav'el	bulb	chap'el
do'ry	a cute'	shan'ty	sheath
come'ly	cough	berth	rip'ple
13	14	15	16
re late'	sham poo'	va'cant	raft'er
smi'lax	harsh	scroll	bro'ker
cas'ket	la'dle	trow'el	par'don
scrab'ble	cat'nip	lease	scuf'fle
por'tal	cav'ern	fidge't	bulge

<b>1</b> chasm sun'der hal'low clum'sy stam'mer	<b>2</b> fern helm clutch hal loo' chem'ist	<b>3</b> threat torch re form' sal'low drag'gle	<b>4</b> ci gar' ce'dar finch clinch ca'lyx
<b>5</b> sul'len hum'bug fear'ful brace'let pal'try	<b>6</b> clar'et be have' med'al bick'er hor'ror	<b>7</b> bu'gle juice na'ked nos'tril pad'dle	<b>8</b> arc maul frig'id o'val col'ic
<b>9</b> puck'er dose pal'let net'ting pan'ther	<b>10</b> pinch me'ter gar'lic perch pierce	<b>11</b> cor'al in firm' cra vat' muss plus	<b>12</b> hos'tler chan'nel pul'pit porch gra'vy
<b>13</b> hus'tle gar'ret in sane' in trude' fac'tion	<b>14</b> pop'lar clothe en chant' daze hel'met	<b>15</b> fam'ish pis'ton corpse ra'ven hoof	<b>16</b> cleanse be lief' boo'by ran'sack en camp'

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## Book V

### I

ward	A city is divided into wards.
bound'a ry	The wards have fixed boundaries.
lim'it	The boundaries, or limits, are well known.
en roll'	Citizens are enrolled in their wards.
pre'cinct	Each ward has one or more voting precincts.

### II

ex ec'u tive	A city has several executive officers.
may'or	The chief executive officer is the mayor.
mag'is trate	The mayor is called the chief magistrate.
in trust'	Many duties are intrusted to him.
re spon'si ble	He is responsible for many things.

### III

al'der man	Most cities have aldermen and councilmen.
ap pro'pri ate	These bodies appropriate money.
wel'fare	They make rules for the city's welfare.
or'di nance	City rules are called ordinances.
en force'	The mayor enforces the ordinances.

## I

ac cord'ing	The mayor is elected according to law.
no'ti fy	Voters are notified of the election.
in for ma'tion	A printed notice gives this information.
par'ty	The parties hold separate meetings.
cau'cus	These meetings are called caucuses.

## II

po lit'i cal	There are two great political parties.
Dem o crat'ic	One is the Democratic party.
Re pub'lic an	The other is the Republican party.
Pro hi bi'tion	There is also a Prohibition party.
So'cial ist	Another is called the Socialist party.

## III

can'di date	Each party chooses a candidate.
nom'i nate	The candidate is nominated at the caucus.
nom i nee'	The person nominated is the nominee.
pre side'	A man presides at the caucus.
mod'er a tor	He is often called the moderator.

## IV

des'ig nate	A day is designated for the election.
qual'i fy	Only those qualified may vote.
reg'is trar	The registrars decide who are qualified.
req'ui site	Each state decides what is requisite.
com ply'	A voter must comply with the laws.

## I

poll	A polling place is in each precinct.
bal'lot	The voters cast their ballots here.
charge	Officers have charge of the voting.
in spect'or	There are two or more inspectors.
com pen sa'tion	These officers receive compensation.

## II

Aus tra'lia	Some states use the "Australian" method.
fraud	The object is to prevent fraud.
in tend'	It is intended to diminish bribery.
cor rupt'	It offers fewer chances for corruption.
screen	The voters are screened from observation.

## III

as cer tain'	The number of votes is ascertained.
pre cau'tion	Every precaution is taken in counting.
de fect'	Defective ballots are not counted.
re count'	Sometimes a recount is demanded.
spec'i fy	The reasons must be clearly specified.

## IV

en'vel ope	Counted ballots are kept in envelopes.
seal	The envelopes are officially sealed.
cus'to dy	An official keeps them in custody.
re tain'	He retains them for a certain time.
ex pire'	When that time expires he destroys them.
en	

## I

sub or'di nate	A city has many subordinate officers.
treas'ur er	The treasurer has charge of the funds.
loan	He arranges for making loans.
tem'po ra ry	A city often makes temporary loans.
is'sue	Cities sometimes issue bonds.

## II

per form'	The city clerk performs important duties.
mar'riage	He records marriages, births, and deaths.
in'dex	He keeps an index of the names.
au'di tor	The auditor examines all bills.
comp trol'ler	He is often called the comptroller.

## III

as sess'or	The assessors annually assess taxes.
li'a ble	Most property is liable to be taxed.
ex empt'	But some kinds are exempt.
male	Most male citizens pay a poll tax.
a bate'	Taxes are sometimes abated.

## IV

coun'sel	The city counsel gives legal advice.
at tor'ney	He is often called the city attorney.
re sign'	Any city official may resign.
in com'pe tent	Incompetent officials may be forced out.
un faith'ful	Unfaithful officials are often punished.

## I

com mis'sion	A street commissioner cares for streets.
ex ist'	He keeps existing roads in repair.
av'e nue	He inspects streets and avenues.
al'ley	The alleys are kept clean.
sub'urb	The suburban roads are kept smooth.

## II

pe ti'tion	Citizens petition for new roads.
mac ad'am	New roads are often macadamized.
crush	Hard rocks are crushed for this.
sub stan'tial	A macadam road is substantial.
du'ra ble	Stone paving also makes a durable road.

## III

al'ter	The grade of roads is often altered.
dis con tin'ue	Sometimes old roads are discontinued.
cul'vert	Culverts are built when necessary.
ra vine'	Bridges are built over ravines.
ob struct'	Roads and streets must not be obstructed.

## IV

con'crete	Sidewalks are often made of concrete.
a but'	Abutters pay part of the cost.
curb'stone	Curbstones are laid beside the walk.
gut'ter	Gutters are made outside the curbstones.
cob'ble stone	These are paved with cobblestones.



## I

san'i ta ry	Each city has a sanitary department.
phy si'cian	A city physician is often appointed.
sur'geon	The physician may be a surgeon, too.
ten'e ment	The sanitary department inspects tenements.
pol lute'	It prevents pollution of the water supply.

## II

ep i dem'ic	The officers try to prevent epidemics.
sus pi'cious	Suspicious cases of illness are reported.
in ves'ti gate	Such cases are quickly investigated.
con ta'gious	Sometimes a contagious disease is found.
quar an tine'	The officers then quarantine the house.

## III

in fec'tious	There are many infectious diseases.
fe'ver	Some fevers are infectious.
ty'phoid	Typhoid fever is a serious disease.
mi'crobe	The disease germ is a microbe.
dis in fect'	Houses are disinfected to kill microbes.

## IV

con sump'tion	Consumption is an infectious disease.
diph the'ri a	Diphtheria is greatly dreaded.
mea'sles	School children often have measles.
whoop'ing	Whooping cough is another child's disease.
vac'ci nate	Children are vaccinated against smallpox.

## I

po lice'	Every city supports a police department.
crime	Policemen try to prevent crime.
dis or'der	They do not allow disorder.
val'iant	They are brave and valiant men.
guard'i an	They are guardians of the city.

## II

badge	Policemen wear badges.
re volv'er	They carry revolvers and small clubs.
pa trol'	They patrol the city at night.
vi o la'tion	They prevent the violation of laws.
res'cue	They rescue lost children.

## III

wick'ed	Wicked men sometimes rob houses.
vi'cious	Vicious men try to injure people.
a buse'	Sometimes bad men abuse horses.
re strain'	Such men need to be restrained.
ras'cal	All rascals fear the police.

## IV

ex tin'guish	One department has to extinguish fires.
ap pa ra'tus	It has apparatus for fighting fires.
chem'ic al	It has steam and chemical engines.
ex ten'sion	There are long extension ladders.
hy'drant	Water is obtained from the hydrants.
PH	

## I

pop u la'tion	In many cities the population is dense.
of fen'sive	The waste matter is very offensive.
nui'sance	It becomes a great nuisance.
dis pos'al	Its disposal is a serious problem.
sew'er	Hence the sewer department is important.

## II

ben e fi'cial	Good sewers are beneficial.
out/let	Their outlets must be distant.
sew'age	The sewage flows through the sewers.
pas'sage	Its passage must not be interrupted.
clog	The pipes must not become clogged.

## III

fil'ter	Sometimes sewage is filtered on gravel.
per'co late	The liquid percolates through the gravel.
sed'i ment	The sediment remains on the surface.
sludge	These filters are called sludge beds.
o'dor	There is little unpleasant odor from them.

## IV

o ver see'	One officer oversees the poor.
alms'house	He has charge of the city almshouse.
pau'per	People sent there are called paupers.
char'i ty	Private citizens support many charities.
do'nate	They donate money and food.

## I

ed u ca'tion	Every city has a board of education.
chair'man	A chairman presides at the meetings.
sec're ta ry	The members choose a secretary.
su per in tend'ent	The board elects a superintendent.
tru'ant	It appoints truant officers.

## II

sen'ti ment	Public sentiment demands good schools.
grad'u ate	Many teachers are graduates of colleges.
nor'mal	Others are graduates of normal schools.
sci en tific	Some come from scientific schools.
ap'pli cant	There are many applicants for positions.

## III

pre scribe'	The board prescribes courses of study.
kin'der gar ten	A kindergarten is for young children.
clas'sic al	A classical course prepares for college.
com mer'cial	Many schools have commercial courses.
di plo'ma	High-school graduates receive diplomas.

## IV

ref'er ence	The board provides books of reference.
dic'tion a ry	Each room has a good dictionary.
rec re a'tion	There are grounds for recreation.
foun'tain	Modern buildings have drinking fountains.
tu i'tion	Nonresident pupils pay tuition.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

RULE I. Silent *e* at the end of a word is dropped when *ing* is added.

*Illustrations*

love + ing = loving

hate + ing = hating

like + ing = liking

change + ing = changing

## I

in vade'	The enemy was invading the country.
re pulse'	The army was repulsing the enemy.
ded'i cate	They were dedicating the church.
con fuse'	The noise was very confusing.
ir'ri gate	The farmers were irrigating the land.

## II

ra'di ate	The sun was radiating heat.
surge	The waves were surging over the sands.
twin'kle	The stars were twinkling in the sky.
bris'tle	The bush was bristling with thorns.
vac'il late	The man was vacillating in purpose.

## III

in ter cede'	He was interceding for his brother.
mit'i gate	There were many mitigating circumstances.
ren'o vate	The workmen were renovating the house.
vi'brate	The strings of the piano were vibrating.
war'ble	The bird was warbling in the tree.

*Exceptions* : shoeing, singeing, tingeing, hoeing, dyeing.

## I

sys'tem	We have a national banking system.
cor po ra'tion	A bank is a business corporation.
cash ier'	There is a president, cashier, and teller.
ac cu'mu late	Large sums of money are accumulated.
vault	The money is kept in strong vaults.

## II

de pos'it	The bank receives many deposits.
coun'ter feit	It watches for counterfeit money.
de tect'	This is nearly always detected.
dis'count	A bank discounts notes.
in dorse'	The notes must be indorsed.

## III

se cu'ri ty	A bank requires good security.
mort'gage	Savings banks lend money on mortgages.
col lat'er al	Stocks are received as collateral.
fluc'tu ate	The value of stocks often fluctuates.
de pre'ci ate	They often depreciate in value.

## IV

ledg'er	The bank's accounts are kept in a ledger.
ver'i fy	These accounts are frequently verified.
bal'ance	The balances must be correct.
sum'ma ry	A summary is published at certain times.
stock'hold er	Dividends are paid to stockholders.

## I

men su ra'tion	Mensuration is studied in all schools.
il lus'trate	The rectangle is easily illustrated.
cal'cu late	Pupils learn to calculate the area.
di men'sion	The dimensions must be given.
al'ti tude	These are the base and the altitude.

## II

par'al lel	Opposite sides of rectangles are parallel.
di ag'o nal	A diagonal joins opposite corners.
tri'an gle	A diagonal forms two right triangles.
mag'ni tude	The triangles have equal magnitudes.
per im'e ter	Pupils find the perimeter of a rectangle.

## III

cir cum'fer ence	A circle's perimeter is the circumference.
bi sect'	A diameter bisects the circle.
ra'di us	Half a diameter is a radius.
cyl'in der	A pencil, not sharpened, is a cylinder.
hem'i sphere	Half a sphere is a hemisphere.

## IV

breadth	A solid has length, breadth, and thickness.
cube	Solids are measured by cubic measure.
prism	A box is a rectangular prism.
pyr'a mid	Arithmetics have pictures of pyramids.
cone	Cones, cylinders, and prisms are solids.

## I

noun	Names of persons or things are nouns.
sin'gu lar	<i>Horse</i> is a noun in the singular number.
plu'ral	What is the plural of <i>horse</i> ?
pro'noun	A pronoun stands for a noun.
in'di cate	This is what its name indicates.

## II

de note'	The possessive case denotes possession.
a pos'tro phe	An apostrophe signifies the possessive.
per plex'	The use of the apostrophe is perplexing.
ad'jec tive	Adjectives are joined to nouns and pronouns.
de scrip'tive	Adjectives are limiting or descriptive.

## III

verb	A verb makes an assertion.
ad'verb	Adverbs are joined to verbs or other words.
def'i nite	They make the meaning more definite.
con junc'tion	A conjunction is a connecting word.
prep o si'tion	A preposition also connects.

## IV

pred'i cate	Every sentence has a subject and a predicate.
ba'sis	The sentence is the basis of language.
lit'er a ture	Literature is written language.
chap'ter	Books are divided into chapters.
par'a graph	Chapters are divided into paragraphs.
PII	



## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE II.** A final consonant following a single vowel is doubled before an ending beginning with a vowel :

1. In words of one syllable.
2. In words of more than one syllable when the accent is on the last syllable.

*Illustrations*

drop + ing = dropping	omit + ed = omitted
fit + ed = fitted	swim + ing = swimming
rob + ed = robbed	begin + ing = beginning
plot + ing = plotting	equip + ed = equipped
nip + ed = nipped	control + ing = controlling
blot + ed = blotted	bestir + ed = bestirred
run + ing = running	forget + ing = forgetting

## I

re fer'	The case was referred to the judge.
trans fer'	Baggage was transferred across the city.
e mit'	The wire emitted a musical sound.
con fer'	The lawyers conferred about the matter.
con cur'	They all concurred in the report.

## II

al lot'	The seats were allotted to the pupils.
in ter mit'	The flow of water was intermittent.
de mur'	The customer demurred at the charge.
re pel'	The army repelled the enemy.
cram	His pockets were crammed with papers.

## I

min'er al	Coal is a mineral substance.
or'i gin	It is of vegetable origin, however.
an'cient	It originated in very ancient times.
veg e ta'tion	It came from trees and other vegetation.
de cay'	Instead of decaying the trees were mineralized.

## II

ex'ca vate	Coal is excavated from the ground.
depth	Mines are dug to a great depth.
an'thra cite	Anthracite coal is very hard.
ig nite'	It does not ignite easily.
bi tu'mi nous	Bituminous coal is softer.

## III

tun'nel	Tunnels are run in the mines.
tem'per a ture	The temperature is high at great depths.
ther mom'e ter	A thermometer indicates the temperature.
ex plode'	The gas in mines often explodes.
ca lam'i ty	An explosion is a serious calamity.

## IV

ore	Coal is used in melting ores.
smelt	This is called smelting ores.
con sume'	Great quantities are consumed in furnaces.
il lu'mi nate	Illuminating gas is made from coal.
re tort'	Gas is made in huge retorts.
PII	

## I

de rive'	Many products are derived from coal.
am mo'ni a	Ammonia is one of these products.
an'i line	Aniline dyes also come from coal.
par'af fin	Black coal makes pure white paraffin.
coke	Coke is made from bituminous coal.

## II

pe tro'le um	Petroleum comes from the ground.
pu'ri fy	It has to be purified for use.
re fine'	Kerosene is made by refining petroleum.
naph'tha	Naphtha is also derived from petroleum.
ben'zine	Benzine is another product of petroleum.

## III

var'nish	Petroleum products are used in varnish.
lu'bri cate	We derive lubricating oils from petroleum.
fric'tion	Oil lessens the friction in machines.
vas'e line	Common vaseline comes from petroleum.
oint'ment	This is often used in ointments.

## IV

mar'ble	Marble occurs in certain places.
quar'ry	It is taken from quarries.
wedge	It is split off with iron wedges.
mon'u ment	Marble is used for monuments.
gran'ite	Granite is used for the same purpose.

## I

a chieve'	Many men achieve success in business.
fin an cier'	Some become able financiers.
mer'can tile	Others engage in mercantile affairs.
con cen'trate	Success requires concentration of energy.
com pe ti'tion	Constant competition must be met.

## II

ad ver tise'	Merchants advertise in the papers.
cal'en dar	Sometimes they advertise on calendars.
whole'sale	They buy goods at wholesale.
par'cel	They retail them out in small parcels.
per cent'age	The percentage of profit varies.

## III

sir'loin	The markets sell tender sirloin steak.
pi'geon	At some places pigeons are sold.
squab	Young pigeons are called squabs.
hal'i but	People buy halibut at the fish market.
scal'lop	Scallops are sold in their season.

## IV

res'tau rant	Let us enter that restaurant.
chow'der	Will you have clam chowder?
scram'ble	No, I prefer scrambled eggs.
om'e let	Would n't you like an omelet?
dough'nut	Yes, an omelet, doughnuts, and coffee.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE III.** Final *y* following a consonant is changed to *i* before an ending that does not begin with *i*.

*Illustrations*

fly + es = flies	happy + est = happiest
study + ed = studied	steady + ness = steadiness
fancy + ful = fanciful	busy + ly = busily

## I

de fy'	He defied the officer.
wor'ry	They worried about the accident.
nine'ty	The man was in his ninetieth year.
dig'ni fy	He was a dignified old man.
sun'dry	There were many sundries in the bill.

## II

mod'i fy	The rules were modified.
di'a ry	All the girls kept diaries.
rec'ti fy	The error was rectified.
trag'e dy	There were many tragedies in the war.
lot'ter y	Lotteries were once authorized by law.

## III

eas'y	The boy easily completed his task.
speed'y	The king speedily approved the treaty.
the'o ry	There are many theories about earthquakes.
cav'i ty	There were large cavities in the wall.
clas'si fy	The pupils in the school were classified.

*Exceptions:* Adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y*; also, *babyhood* is an exception.

## I

sta'tion er y	Let us visit a stationery store.
com po si'tion	I want to get a composition book.
mem o ran'dum	A memorandum book would be convenient.
au'to graph	Do see those beautiful autograph albums !
mag a zine'	And there are the latest magazines.

## II

di'a logue	Do you keep books of dialogues ?
ex hi bi'tion	I need one for the school exhibition.
ju've nile	I want some juvenile books, too.
es'say	Would n't you like a book of essays ?
ex'qui site	Here are some with exquisite bindings.

## III

choir	Church choirs get music here.
sa'cred	They always buy sacred music.
an'them	Sometimes they buy books of anthems.
bar'y tone	Here are solos for barytone voices.
waltz	And there are the most popular waltzes.

## IV

type'writ er	The stationer keeps typewriters' supplies.
e ras'er	He has pencil and ink erasers.
pho'no graph	He deals in phonograph records, too.
val'en tine	He has valentines for St. Valentine's day.
Eas'ter	He sells many handsome Easter cards.

FIN

## I

croquet'	Croquet is a popular summer game.
wicket'	Nine wire wickets are used.
arch	The wickets are called arches.
mallet	The balls are driven with a mallet.
circuit	The player first making the circuit wins.

## II

tableau'	In winter young people have tableaux.
charade'	Charades are always interesting.
puzzle	But perhaps you prefer puzzles.
riddle	Some delight in riddles.
enigma	Juvenile papers contain enigmas.

## III

opera	Older people attend the opera.
matinee'	Girls go to matinee in the afternoon.
chaperon	A chaperon often goes with them.
comical	Some plays are very comical.
elaborate	The stage often has elaborate scenery.

## IV

musician	Concerts are given by musicians.
audience	The audience listens to the music.
appreciate	Most people appreciate good singing.
repetition	A repetition of songs is often demanded.
lecture	Many prefer concerts to lectures.

I

med'ic al	Druggists sell medical supplies.
pre scrip'tion	They fill physicians' prescriptions.
ex'tract	Extracts of many kinds are sold.
es'sence	Some extracts are called essences.
co logne'	Cologne is made of fragrant essences.

II

chem'is try	A druggist understands chemistry.
poi'son	He knows all about poisons.
cau'tion	Poisons must be used with caution.
ar'se nic	Arsenic is a deadly poison.
an'ti dote	An antidote is a remedy for a poison.

III

lin'i ment	A liniment is used for sprains.
ar'ni ca	Arnica is used in many liniments.
al'co hol	Alcohol is used for various purposes.
dis solve'	It will dissolve many things.
cam'phor	Camphor gum is dissolved in alcohol.

IV

ac'id	There are many acids.
car bol'ic	Carbolic acid is a disinfectant.
sul'phur	Sulphur, when burned, also disinfects.
chlo'ro form	Chloroform puts people to sleep.
sur'gi cal	It is used in surgical operations.



## I

glyc'er in	Glycerin is much used in medicine.
flu'id	It is a sweet, sirupy fluid.
lic'o rice	Licorice is likewise a common remedy.
bron chi'tis	Doctors prescribe licorice for bronchitis.
in flam ma'tion	It relieves the inflammation.

## II

tinc'ture	Prescriptions often call for tinctures.
ca thar'tic	Various cathartics are prescribed.
purge	A cathartic purges or purifies.
mag ne'si a	Magnesia is a mild cathartic.
cal'o mel	Calomel is more powerful.

## III

o'pi um	Opium is an exceedingly dangerous drug.
mor'phine	Morphine is a form of opium.
par e gor'ic	Paregoric is a tincture of opium.
scourge	The morphine habit is an awful scourge.
be ware'	People should beware of using these drugs.

## IV

a poth'e ca ry	What a lot of things the apothecary has !
band'age	There are bandages for wounds.
crutch	There are crutches for the lame.
cos met'ic	And here are cosmetics.
com plex'ion	Cosmetics are used for the complexion.

I

struc'ture	Carpenters build many fine structures.
ex te'ri or	They finish the exterior first.
scaf'fold	A scaffold is always necessary.
scant'ling	This is made of heavy scantling.
cor'nice	A cornice completes the roof.

II

bal'co ny	Many houses have balconies.
awn'ing	These are often covered with awnings.
set tee'	They are provided with chairs or settees.
por'ti co	Public buildings often have porticoes.
lounge	People sometimes lounge in the portico.

III

in te'ri or	After the exterior the interior is finished.
par ti'tion	Partitions are erected.
bal'us ter	Balusters are set at the stairways.
thresh'old	Thresholds are placed in doorways.
el'e va tor	Many high buildings have elevators.

IV

cup'board	Kitchens must have cupboards.
at'tic	Attics are used for storage.
suite	Some rooms have furniture in suites.
ma hog'a ny	Expensive furniture is made of mahogany.
man'sion	A large house is called a mansion.

## I

Whit'ti er	Whittier was an American poet.
Hav'er hill	He was born at Haverhill in 1807.
Mas sa chu'setts	Haverhill is in Massachusetts.
an'ces tor	Whittier's ancestors came from England.
im'mi grant	They were immigrants to this country.

## II

boy'hood	Whittier's boyhood was spent on a farm.
phys'ic al	He was not physically strong.
em bar'rass	He was easily embarrassed.
lei'sure	His leisure was spent in the fields.
loi'ter	He liked to loiter along the streams.

## III

re source'	The father's resources were limited.
shoe'mak er	The boy worked at a shoemaker's bench.
a cad'e my	He earned money to attend an academy.
rhyme	In his boyhood he made rhymes.
im ag'ine	He liked to imagine stories.

## IV

ac quaint'ance	He made the acquaintance of an editor.
sub'se quent	This affected his subsequent life.
ca reer'	It was the beginning of his career.
con firm'	It confirmed his desire to write.
e di'tion	Many editions of his poems have been made.

## I

ad'vo cate  
vi'o lence  
a bound'  
in spire'  
co lo'ni al

Whittier was an advocate of freedom.  
But he was opposed to violence.  
His poems abound in noble thoughts.  
Nature inspired many of his poems.  
He often wrote of colonial life.

## II

Snow-Bound  
gen er a'tion  
lux'u ry  
sim plic'i ty  
re fine'ment

*Snow-Bound* describes his own home.  
It was the family home for generations.  
It was not a home of luxury.  
It was characterized by quiet simplicity.  
It was a home of refinement.

## III

spa'cious  
crac'kle  
ra'di ant  
and'i ron  
baf'fle

Whittier pictures the spacious fireplace.  
They heard the crackling of the fire.  
The room was radiant with rosy bloom.  
The heads on the andirons glowed.  
The wind roared in baffled rage.

## IV

per'se cute  
theme  
sin cer'i ty  
hu'mor  
gen'ial  
ru

He never forgot the persecuted Quakers.  
Their life was often his theme.  
One of his charms is sincerity.  
He had a quiet sense of humor.  
Personally he was genial and pleasant.

## I

com mu'ni ty	Physicians live in all large communities.
re lief'	The physician brings relief to the sick.
dis'lo cate	He sets dislocated or broken bones.
am'pu tate	He even amputates limbs when necessary.
am'bu lance	An ambulance carries injured people.

## II

poul'tice	A doctor knows how to make poultices.
blis'ter	Sometimes he applies a blister.
e met'ic	He often gives an emetic.
nau'se a	An emetic produces nausea.
phys'ic	A dose of physic is often prescribed.

## III

symp'tom	A physician recognizes symptoms of disease.
ca tarrh'	He encounters many cases of catarrh.
chron'ic	This disease frequently becomes chronic.
asth'ma	Some people have asthma badly.
res pi ra'tion	Asthma interferes with respiration.

## IV

sneeze	Sneezing indicates the taking of cold.
pul'mo na ry	Pulmonary diseases affect the lungs.
at'mos phere	Impure atmosphere favors consumption.
plague	Consumption is called "the white plague."
de crease'	Precaution decreases the number of cases.

## I

ar'ter y	Arteries carry blood from the heart.
throb	We feel it throbbing in the pulse.
ex pand'	The heart expands and contracts.
ra pid'i ty	It drives the blood with great rapidity.
vein	The blood returns through the veins.

## II

cig a rette'	Smoking cigarettes injures boys.
per ni'cious	It is a pernicious practice.
ir'ri ta ble	It often makes boys irritable.
un stead'y	It makes the muscles unsteady.
con vul'sion	Sometimes it brings on convulsions.

## III

den'tist	A dentist cares for the teeth.
ag'o ny	An aching tooth causes agony.
for'ceps	A dentist pulls it with forceps.
e'ther	He may give ether to stop the pain.
un con'scious	The etherized person is unconscious.

## IV

ap'pe tite	Sickness usually affects the appetite.
stom'ach	The patient's stomach is not strong.
gru'el	Then gruel is often given.
stim'u late	Medicines are given to stimulate.
con va lesce'	A patient improving is called convalescent.

## I

con'se quence	Geography teaches facts of consequence.
ro'tate	It teaches how the earth rotates.
ax'is	It explains the earth's axis.
twi'light	It shows what causes twilight.
e clipse'	Eclipses are carefully explained.

## II

e qua'tor	The equator is a great circle.
lat'i tude	Parallels of latitude are smaller circles.
lon'gi tude	Lines of longitude pass through the poles.
me rid'i an	These lines are called meridians.
mar'i ner	Mariners use these imaginary lines daily.

## III

va'por	Rain comes from vapor in the air.
con dense'	The vapor condenses to form rain.
tor'rent	Sometimes it comes down in torrents.
whirl	Raindrops are whirled through the air.
des'ert	Lack of rain makes a desert.

## IV

e vap'o rate	The moisture in the soil evaporates.
drought	If no rain falls, this causes a drought.
crum'ble	Rain and frost make the rocks crumble.
par'ti cle	The fine particles are called sand.
par'tial	Some rocks are partially worn away.

## I

glac'ier	A glacier is a mass of ice.
ice'berg	An iceberg is a floating glacier.
ba'sin	River basins are drained by rivers.
Am'a zon	The Amazon has the largest basin.
nav'i gate	Large ships navigate the river.

## II

e ject'	The earth sometimes ejects melted rock.
la'va	The melted rock is called lava.
e rup'tion	The bursting out is an eruption.
vol ca'no	A cone-shaped volcano is formed.
cra'ter	A volcano's mouth is called the crater.

## III

de scend'	The descending lava is intensely hot.
molt'en	It becomes a river of molten rock.
de struc'tion	It carries destruction to everything.
earth'quake	An earthquake shakes the earth.
fis'sure	It often leaves fissures in the surface.

## IV

pen in'su la	A peninsula is almost an island.
isth'mus	The narrow part is an isthmus.
strait	A strait is a narrow body of water.
ref'uge	A harbor furnishes a refuge for ships.
tem'pest	It gives protection from the tempests.



## I

Long'fel low  
af fec'tion  
en'vi a ble  
or'di na ry  
at tain'

Longfellow was an American poet.  
He gained the affection of the people.  
His position is an enviable one.  
He wrote about ordinary subjects.  
This is why he attained his position.

## II

Port'land  
es'ti ma ble  
in her'it  
de port'ment  
stu'di ous

Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine.  
He belonged to an estimable family.  
The boy inherited many good qualities.  
In school his deportment was good.  
He was attentive and studious.

## III

sen'si tive  
im pet'u ous  
lit'er a ry  
man'i fest  
em'i nence

As a youth Longfellow was sensitive.  
But he was active and impetuous.  
Literary studies were his favorites.  
He manifested a genius for poetry.  
He hoped to attain eminence.

## IV

as so'ci ate  
a gree'a ble  
dis po si'tion  
ster'ling  
in teg'ri ty

Longfellow was popular with his associates.  
He was pleasant and agreeable.  
His disposition was full of gentleness.  
He was a boy of sterling character.  
His integrity was never doubted.

I

E van'ge line	Longfellow wrote <i>Evangeline</i> .
nar'ra tive	This is a narrative poem.
friend'ship	It is a story of true friendship.
leg'end	The story is founded on a legend.
pa thet'ic	It is a mournful and pathetic tale.

II

court'ship	<i>The Courtship of Miles Standish</i> .
Pu'ri tan	This is a story of Puritan life.
tra di'tion	It is founded on tradition.
ro man'tic	The story has many romantic features.
dra mat'ic	Parts of it are quite dramatic.

III

Hi a wa'tha	Every child knows <i>Hiawatha</i> .
prim'i tive	It tells of the primitive Indians.
fas ci na'tion	It has a wonderful fascination.
in'ci dent	The incidents are always interesting.
fan'ci ful	The poem is bright and fanciful.

IV

psalm	Another poem is <i>The Psalm of Life</i> .
res ig na'tion	<i>Resignation</i> is beautiful and sad.
bal'lad	Longfellow wrote several ballads.
son'net	His sonnets also are well known.
trans late'	He translated poems from other languages.

## I

for'ti tude	Early settlers possessed great fortitude.
av'er age	The average home was very simple.
pane	Oiled paper served for windowpanes.
pew'ter	Pewter plates were on the tables.
de spise'	All luxuries were despised.

## II

Sab'bath	Long services were held on the Sabbath.
re prove'	People were reproved for not attending.
re proof'	A church reproof was a serious thing.
dis grace'	It was considered a deep disgrace.
med'i tate	People spent much time in meditation.

## III

re un'ion	Thanksgiving Day brought family reunions.
fes tiv'i ty	Then there was great festivity.
mer'ri ment	There was much merriment.
wed'ding	A wedding was an important occasion.
cer'e mo ny	The ceremony was very solemn.

## IV

pi o neer'	There were hardships in pioneer life.
pros per'i ty	But there was general prosperity.
ag'ri cul ture	Most colonists were engaged in agriculture.
oc cu pa'tion	This was their chief occupation.
prof'it a ble	Some found commerce profitable.

## I

Penn syl va'ni a	William Penn founded Pennsylvania.
ad'mi ral	Penn's father was an English admiral.
mon'arch	The English monarch owed the admiral money.
sov'er eign	The sovereign could not pay the debt.
maj'es ty	So His Majesty granted land in the New World.

## II

de volve'	The government devolved upon Penn.
be nev'o lent	He was a benevolent man.
con'science	He granted liberty of conscience.
tol er a'tion	Religious toleration was for all.
hu mane'	Even prisoners were treated humanely.

## III

con'gre gate	The Indians congregated to meet Penn.
mu'tu al	Mutual promises of friendship were made.
chief'tain	The Indian chieftains kept their promises.
ter'ri to ry	Penn's territory was always peaceful.
pre vail'	Prosperity prevailed in the settlement.

## IV

un eas'y	Once some people became uneasy.
ab'sence	This was during Penn's absence.
com mo'tion	Some men stirred up a commotion.
tur'bu lence	There was some turbulence.
pri va'tion	But the people never suffered privation.

## I

mo men'tous	The Stamp Act had momentous results.
tu'mult	It stirred up a great tumult.
mas'sa cre	It helped provoke the Boston Massacre.
con ten'tion	It started a long and bitter contention.
ul'ti mate	The ultimate freedom of America resulted.

## II

par'lia ment	Parliament passed the Stamp Act.
lev'y	It was really a tax levy.
rev'e nue	This tax was levied for revenue.
li'cense	Licenses and legal papers had to be stamped.
ar'bi tra ry	It was an arbitrary law.

## III

ob nox'ious	The stamp tax was obnoxious to Americans.
an noy'ance	It caused them much annoyance.
vex a'tion	It was a source of vexation.
op pres'sion	They thought it an act of oppression.
tax a'tion	It was taxation without representation.

## IV

jeal'ous	The colonists were jealous of their rights.
pre'cious	Their rights were precious to them.
vol'un ta ry	They had paid voluntary taxes.
com pul'sion	But they objected to compulsion.
griev'ance	Compulsion was a grievance to them.

## I

bun'dle	Stamps were sent over in bundles.
cli'max	This brought matters to a climax.
de fi'ance	There was defiance from the Americans.
ri'ot	In some places there were riots.
un a'ble	Officers were unable to enforce the law.

## II

re peal'	Then the English repealed the act.
blun'der	They saw it was a blunder.
af firm'	But they affirmed the right to tax.
pol'i cy	They did not change their policy.
priv'i lege	Nor did they grant more privileges.

## III

pro pose'	England proposed to lay other taxes.
dis please'	This greatly displeased the Americans.
e vade'	They tried to evade paying these taxes.
un fair'	They thought such taxes unfair.
re sist'ance	There was resistance everywhere.

## IV

trea'son	Some Americans were charged with treason
reg'i ment	Two regiments of British troops came.
hos'tile	The people were hostile to them.
ha'tred	Hatred against the British was intense.
col li'sion	The Boston Massacre was the first collision.

## I

Ir'ving	Washington Irving was born in New York.
bles'sing	George Washington gave him his blessing.
bi og'ra phy	Irving wrote Washington's biography.
stern	Irving's father was a stern man.
a'mi a ble	His mother was always amiable.

## II

rogu'ish	Irving was a roguish boy.
mis'chie vous	He engaged in many mischievous pranks.
in cline'	He was not inclined to study.
du'ti ful	But he was a dutiful son.
de ceit'ful	He was never deceitful.

## III

flour'ish	New York was a flourishing city.
pro fane'	Profane swearing was not allowed.
ex cess'	But people drank to excess.
pur suit'	Many were engaged in business pursuits.
con'trast	There were great contrasts in the houses.

## IV

vi va'cious	Irving was bright and vivacious.
lu'di crous	He was the author of a ludicrous history.
fic'tion	He wrote several books of fiction.
pal'ace	He described old palaces in Spain.
gran'deur	Their grandeur greatly pleased him.

## I

auc'tion	The property was sold at auction.		
bank'rupt	The owner was bankrupt.		
in'ven to ry	An inventory of the property was taken.		
lu'cra tive	The business had not been lucrative.		
auc tion eer'	bank'rupt cy	in'ven to ries	lu'cre

## II

cor rode'	Copper does not corrode easily.		
al loy'	It is often alloyed with other metals.		
bronze	Tin and copper produce bronza.		
stat'u a ry	Bronze is used for statuary.		
cor ro'sion	cor ro'sive	pro duction	me tal'lic

## III

con sign'	The goods were consigned to the agent.		
dis patch'	They were dispatched by fast freight.		
trans port'	Then they were transported to the store.		
cor re spond'	The owner corresponded with the agent.		
dis patch'er	cor re spond'ence	trans por ta'tion	con sign'ment

## IV

sus tain'	Oxygen is necessary to sustain life.		
or'gan	Animals have organs for breathing.		
rep'tile	Reptiles take air into their lungs.		
flex'i ble	Insects have flexible tubes for breathing.		
or'gan ism	rep til'i an	flex i bil'i ty	sus'te nance



## I

gon'do la	Have you ever enjoyed a gondola ride?		
Ven'ice	Gondolas are common in Venice.		
in va'ri a ble	We invariably associate them with that city.		
cus'tom a ry	They are the customary means of travel there.		
noise'less	They glide noiselessly over the waters.		
en joy'a ble	gon do lier'	in va'ri a ble ness	trav'el er
en joy'ment	Ve ne'tian	as so ci a'tion	nois'i ly

## II

sym'bol	The oak is the symbol of strength.		
im pres'sion	The tempest makes little impression on it.		
grap'ple	Its roots grapple rocks and earth securely.		
ex alt'	Poets love to exalt the oak's characteristics.		
al lude'	Orators allude to it frequently.		
sym'bol ize	im press'ive	tem pes'tu ous	ex al ta'tion
sym bol'ic	im press'i ble	char'ac ter ize	al lu'sion

## III

as cent'	The ascent of Mt. Washington is not difficult.		
sum'mit	The summit is reached by various routes.		
un speak'a ble	The prospect is unspeakably grand.		
un ut'ter a ble	It stimulates unutterable thoughts.		
de scent'	The descent is begun with regret.		
as cen'sion	pro spec'tus	stim'u lus	dif'fi cult ness
as cend'	pros pect'or	stim'u lant	re gret'ta ble
as cend'en cy	pro spec'tive	stim'u la tive	re gret'ful

## I

gal'lant	This man was a gallant soldier.
a verse'	He was not averse to fighting.
chas tise'	He wished to help chastise the enemy.
glo'ry	Victory would bring glory to him.
rel'a tive	Many of his relatives were soldiers.

gal'lant ry	glo'ri ous	chas'tise ment	rel'a tive ly
a ver'sion	glo'ri fy	glo ri fi ca'tion	help'less

## II

mi'ser	This man was called a miser.
treas'ure	He possessed great treasure.
se crete'	All his money was secreted.
in tent'	It was his intent to keep it.
dis trib'ute	He never distributed his money.

mi'ser ly	se cre'tion	in ten'tion	dis tri bu'tion
treas'ur y	se cret'ive	in ten'tion al	dis trib'u tive

## III

ac cuse'	A man was accused of stealing.
de fense'	He offered no defense in court.
as sign'	A lawyer was assigned to him.
con vict'	But the man was convicted.
con fess'	Then he confessed his guilt.

ac cus'ing	de fen'si ble	as sign'ment	con fes'sion
ac cu sa'tion	de fen'sive	as sign'er	con fes'sion al
as sign ee'	de fense'less	as sign or'	con vic'tion

## I

mor'al	The boy's moral character was good.		
im'pulse	But he often acted upon impulse.		
im po lite'	He was sometimes impolite.		
sport	He was fond of sports.		
al lure'	These often allured him from work.		
mor'al ist	mor'al ize	sport'ive	al lur'ing
mo ral'i ty	im pul'sive	sports'man	al lure'ment

## II

com prise'	The book comprised four parts.		
in sert'	An index was inserted at the end.		
pro nun ci a'tion	There were rules for pronunciation.		
cou'ple	A couple of pages were missing.		
mu'ti late	The covers had been mutilated, too.		
coup'let	com pris'ing	in ser'tion	mu'ti lat ing
coup'ling	in sert'ing	rul'a ble	mu ti la'tion

## III

ex pose'	A newspaper exposed the corruption.		
mi'nor	But the minor details were concealed.		
mys te'ri ous	It was a very mysterious case.		
trust'ful	People had been too trustful.		
for'feit	Now they paid the forfeit.		
mys'tic	mi nor'i ty	trust'y	trus tee
mys'tic al	ex po si'tion	mys'ti fy	for'fei ture
mys'ti cism	trust'wor thy	cor rupt'i ble	con ceal'ment

maize	Maize is a name for Indian corn.
maze	A network of passages is called a maze.
peak	The mountain peak is a half mile high.
peek	It is impolite to peek at people.
brooch	The queen wore a brooch on her breast.
broach	He was willing to broach the subject.
seer	A seer, or prophet, foretells events.
sear	The autumn leaves are sear.
jam	Are you fond of raspberry jam ?
jamb	The side piece of the door is the jamb.
pier	The bridge is supported by stone piers.
peer	Why do you peer at me so curiously ?
ark	Noah was in the ark during the flood.
arc	Any part of a circle is an arc.
step	Do not step on broken glass.
steppe	A steppe is a vast plain.
bale	How much does a bale of cotton weigh ?
bail	The accused man gave bail.
fil'lip	I gave him a fillip on the cheek.
Phil'ip	King Philip was an Indian chief.
PH	

frank	Be frank rather than to deceive.
franc	A franc is a French coin of silver.
fowl	A fowl lays eggs.
foul	Never use foul language.
flow	The tide flows rapidly.
floe	Ice floes make navigation dangerous.
ho'ly	The Bible is holy.
whol'ly	The engineer was wholly to blame.
bite	Barking dogs seldom bite.
bight	A bay is sometimes called a bight.
rays	The sun's rays are warm.
raze	Raze every temple to the ground.
slew	Cain slew Abel.
slue	Sleds slue easily on ice.
dy'ing	The dying warrior sang his national hymn.
dye'ing	Dyeing cloths is an extensive industry.
leach	People leach ashes to obtain lye.
leech	A leech is a blood-sucking worm.
mote	A mote is a small particle.
moat	A moat is a trench around a castle.

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

93

1

ab surd'  
ab stain'  
a dop'tion  
bel'low's  
dam'sel

2

ven'om  
pil'lar  
bal'last  
con sole'  
e la'tion

3

na'sal  
pac'i fy  
sher'iff  
an'guish  
hus'band

4

a mend'  
mal'a dy  
cac'kle  
sol'ace  
dan'druff

5

be quest'  
a'pri cot  
ca na'ry  
eaves  
sub lime'

6

can'ny  
dis may'  
grid'dle  
mag'nate  
niece

7

pal'lor  
cul'prit  
rec'tor  
rag'ged  
sa loon'

8

ad'verse  
can'vass  
re buff'  
swiv'el  
whee'dle

9

ha'zy  
salve  
a noint'  
car'nage  
bar'ren

10

re'flex  
phan'tom  
cut'let  
re pose'  
lev'i ty

11

cher'ish  
pla toon'  
knuc'kle  
rub'bish  
sham'rock

12

shal'lop  
en tice'  
realm  
pop'lin  
nec'tar

13

stan'za  
lat'tice  
a'gen cy  
be numb'  
stat'ute

14

a muse'ment  
de cep'tion  
in cor rect'  
ap pre hend'  
ban'is ter

15

smol'der  
arch'er  
tex'tile  
proj'ect  
ap pen'dix

16

win'some  
crib'bage  
ex tort'  
for'tress  
an nex'

1  
 fu'eun  
 blon'tuh  
 wud'tuch  
 nu'thun  
 mih'sive

2  
 al'tum  
 ar'tur  
 numb  
 bungle  
 ly'neh

3  
 yearn  
 con'text  
 con'geal'  
 stratum  
 not'mag

4  
 raff'le  
 con'fute'  
 hav'oc  
 i'ci'ness  
 mag'net

5  
 ap'ert  
 tur'kle  
 bu'al'ty  
 pol'tic  
 pu'tm'day

6  
 as'say'  
 pre'fix'  
 jaun'ty  
 rhinu'  
 ju'de'lee

7  
 can'tric  
 her'et'age  
 strang'le  
 hur'ting  
 de'cig'tive

8  
 whim'per  
 val'id  
 tax'a'ble  
 cen'tral  
 cin'der

9  
 an'tion  
 nun'pen  
 vol'u'v  
 vach's'le  
 quette

10  
 dol'it  
 pil'lots  
 can'dor  
 dol'uge  
 p'non

11  
 hour'ty  
 val'ley  
 de'n'al  
 du'e'l  
 her'al'd

12  
 a'ghast'  
 iron'zy  
 kis'met  
 se'clude'  
 can'not'

13  
 Lux'om  
 hon'or  
 Lux'urish  
 val'ble  
 bu'tion

14  
 gush  
 awe  
 mian  
 can'ton  
 m'chai

15  
 parse  
 du'ic'ile  
 ex'ploit  
 pe'rase  
 non'ete

16  
 of'press'  
 de'nation  
 can'cer  
 e'merge'  
 ac's'ble  
 en

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

95

1  
la'zi ness  
mis'er y  
tes'ta ment  
par'a sol  
men'tal ly

2  
nu'mer ate  
pas'tur age  
mor'ti fy  
in'fa my  
de ni'al

3  
hur'dle  
hom'i ny  
des'o late  
rec ol lect'  
car'a van

4  
in hab'it  
eff'gy  
hor'ri bly  
grot'to  
sau'ci ly

5  
can'o py  
de duct'  
ra'di ance  
pan'to mime  
de pend'ent

6  
tap'es try  
rai'ment  
pul'let  
taw'dry  
dor'mer

7  
liv'er y  
a cros'tic  
ran'kle  
can'ni bal  
den'tist ry

8  
ve ran'da  
gob'lin  
a breast'  
ab sorb'ent  
gump'tion

9  
bev'el  
ab do'men  
va ga'ry  
ruf'fian  
cap size'

10  
as'phalt  
pa ter'nal  
pal'frey  
cap'sule  
lav'en der

11  
ca boose'  
bur'lap  
gur'gle  
bail'iff  
de lu'sive

12  
fog'gy  
jif'fy  
de mer'it  
im mune'  
stal'ion

13  
bane'ful  
san'i ty  
car'pen try  
car toon'  
chuc'kle  
ru

14  
vap'o rize  
rec'i pe  
cer'ti fy  
pend'ant  
o'a sis

15  
ped'es tal  
op'tion  
beck'on  
tan'gent  
swarth'y

16  
pli'a ble  
bea'con  
gnu  
que'ry  
squal'id



1	2	3	4
tem'po ral	de sir'ous	dra'ma	af fray'
nug'get	man'gle	par'ley	tam'per
ve'hi cle	leg'is late	as sess'	fra'cas
pas'tor ate	mol'li fy	mag'got	zith'er
span'iel	ab'di cate	oc'ta gon	trea'dle
5	6	7	8
nar ra'tion	rein	pur loin'	budg'et
op pres'sive	mo'cha	non'sense	tor na'do
trac'tion	tep'id	ten'sion	muf'fin
dex'ter ous	big'a my	di ges'tion	mar'quis
du'pli cate	man'i fold	teach'a ble	or'de al
9	10	11	12
pa vil'ion	hec'tic	trough	de throne'
driz'zle	de grade'	ob'vi ous	mack'er el
ton'nage	pal'pi tate	du'bi ous	nau'tic al
mus'tang	mar'vel ous	pen'u ry	de ten'tion
tres'pass	len'til	ma jes'tic	det'ri ment
13	14	15	16
me men'to	hu'mid	ob'li gate	trag'ic
bob'bin	mi rage'	or gan'ic	mil'dew
e vict'	pho net'ic	o ra'tion	doub'let
cou'gar	dor'mant	mon'o tone	men'ial
ti rade'	throt'tle	pros'trate	nig'gard

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

97

1  
ac cost'  
fac'et  
rus'tle  
dic'tion  
fe'male

2  
knob  
dam'ask  
cor'net  
can'did  
pom'ace

3  
an'ther  
com'e dy  
ex claim'  
flu'ent  
af front'

4  
civ'ic  
de face'  
de mure'  
rum'ple  
il le'gal

5  
con dole'  
di'a dem  
fes toon'  
ul'cer  
squawk

6  
con fide'  
for'tune  
am bi'tion  
e ter'nal  
fo'rum

7  
col'o nize  
ex ter'nal  
di lute'  
di'a lect  
ve neer'

8  
commune  
for'ti eth  
af'fa ble  
dar'ling  
cu'po la

9  
ful'crum  
de mol'ish  
cler'gy  
der'rick  
fi'brous

10  
at test'  
de test'  
de file'  
eb'o ny  
bo'rax

11  
de sist'  
a ware'  
cas cade'  
com press'  
in'quest

12  
all'spice  
con found'  
baize  
gav'el  
pa'thos

13  
frec'kle  
con gest'  
bron'cho  
con front'  
re cede'  
PII

14  
de rail'  
as'sets  
clam'or  
cog'i tate  
post'script

15  
satch'el  
ar range'  
bowl'ing  
buz'zard  
fu'tile

16  
ap pall'  
diz'zy  
ban'dit  
sti'pend  
brid'al

<b>1</b> ac cus'tom di vulge' de fault' lus'ter brib'er y	<b>2</b> can'ter bo'nus conch se date' ur bane'	<b>3</b> bar'ter con'cave log'ic scur'ry vic'to ry	<b>4</b> an'nals um'ber lev'ee in'voice he ro'ic
<b>5</b> vi'al cher'ub kin'dred ver'i ly ter'race	<b>6</b> feign dep'u ty leg'i ble el'e vate haw'thorn	<b>7</b> ac crue' de tract' fal'low fil'ial scru'ple	<b>8</b> ad'age ci'der e lude' ge'nus in voke'
<b>9</b> niche drop'sy co coon' scan'dal i'ron y	<b>10</b> al'tar fo ment' de spond' e lapse' hub'bub	<b>11</b> a'gue fren'zy bar'on et com'ment hearse	<b>12</b> boy'cott ur'chin lim'pid wiz'ard sher'ry
<b>13</b> man'or con'vent sim'mer shut'tle al might'y	<b>14</b> col'o nist shil'ling a lign' ha'zel vor'tex	<b>15</b> chaise vul'ture gos'ling tim'brel a loof'	<b>16</b> a droit' a lert' clan'gor del'ta phon'ic

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

99

1  
ver'min  
blench  
bar'on  
fuzz'y  
ex hale'

2  
la pel'  
be troth'  
de camp'  
bul'lion  
gar'land

3  
bab oon'  
de fraud'  
laun'der  
di van'  
ex hort'

4  
bap'tism  
basque  
wal'low  
bev'y  
re tract'

5  
clar'ion  
ban'gle  
bom'bast  
be seech'  
de void'

6  
se'ri al  
brogue  
tric'kle  
cas'tile  
a dept'

7  
vir'gin  
liv'id  
bar'rack  
al lege'  
ly ce'um

8  
ca'pon  
las'so  
rac coon'  
vix'en  
leg'ging

9  
de range'  
per spire'  
den'si ty  
ex tor'tion  
fi'nite

10  
ze'bra  
lax'i ty  
be reave'  
fer'vor  
el'e gance

11  
ban'tam  
brig'and  
wright  
ex cite'  
mol'lusk

12  
ar ray'  
pil'fer  
lat'er al  
wan'ton  
mam'moth

13  
de tach'  
wind'row  
dis pel'  
gar'bage  
had'dock

14  
lit'er al  
rup'ture  
di'al  
saf'fron  
gla'cial

15  
lo'tion  
chap'lain  
wreathe  
chol'er a  
en'vel ope

16  
bi'son  
void  
weird  
de ter'  
con'tra ry

1  
pre'text  
hap'pi ly  
tat too'  
sat'u rate  
im pas'sive

2  
zinc  
ten'don  
re claim'  
quib'ble  
prov'ince

3  
teth'er  
im pos'tor  
ver'tex  
tor'pid  
re fund'

4  
wa'ger  
has'sock  
re cur'  
be calm'  
pas'tor

5  
thrill  
scope  
re lax'  
cruise  
quiz

6  
feint  
hoax  
re'bus  
oc ta'vo  
nurs'er y

7  
gam'bol  
re flect'  
chir'rup  
re frain'  
no ta'tion

8  
un couth'  
chlo'ral  
ob'e lisk  
ar'son  
con spire'

9  
lu'rid  
re pent'  
frig'ate  
di vest'  
con'tact

10  
shud'der  
gulch  
rogue  
dow'el  
hick'o ry

11  
ham'per  
shim'mer  
rel'ish  
vest'ment  
brim'stone

12  
i'dol  
wrest  
filch  
pep'per  
har poon'

13  
car'at  
pig'ment  
caus'tic  
lit'a ny  
morgue

14  
nymph  
fil'let  
big'ot  
hos'tage  
re li'gion

15  
pet'rel  
pick'er el  
ma'son ry  
car'cass  
o'ri ent

16  
her'ring  
fer'ule  
in fer'nal  
tus'sle  
met'tle

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

101

1  
ju'ror  
gal'lop  
wres'tle  
brin'dle  
con struc'tion

2  
cap'stan  
mete  
em boss'  
fil'bert  
com pute'

3  
vis'or  
fod'der  
di gress'  
min'now  
bludg'eon

4  
sor'ghum  
gar'gle  
tri'fle  
mu'cus  
dis tract'

5  
her'o ine  
fer'vid  
pes'ter  
glut'ton  
co'balt

6  
lunge  
drag'on  
con firm'  
tran spire'  
sa'vor y

7  
frieze  
fes'tal  
e lope'  
bap tize'  
por tray'

8  
foul  
ru'by  
her'on  
fath'om  
em'er y

9  
so'lar  
bris'ket  
ad dict'  
hor'ri fy  
ar tis'tic

10  
o'men  
hov'el  
ghost'ly  
mea'ger  
can'is ter

11  
com mute'  
bru'tish  
a byss'  
em'ber  
wab'ble

12  
whorl  
i'o dine  
rel'ic  
de'mon  
suf'fix

13  
flim'sy  
waf'fle  
block ade'  
con'sta ble  
gour'mand  
PII

14  
pig'my  
lim'ber  
giz'zard  
at tire'  
wrig'gle

15  
ag'ate  
wa'ri ly  
flur'ry  
loin  
ad'a mant

16  
heark'en  
gal'low  
fran'tic  
ho'li ness  
laugh'a ble

1 cyn'ic nov'el thwart ma ter'nal cres'cent	2 da'do no'ta ry don'key cro chet' re ten'tion	3 e'dict gin'ger mam'mon pen'sive re cep'tive	4 do'nor fes'ter tel'e gram cre'dence il lu'sion
5 re cit'al pul'sate in ject' gran'a ry shod'dy	6 mis'sion se'quel re pub'lic in verse' deign	7 ran'som me ri'no la goon' im pede' gir'dle	8 ac'me re join' con'vert ab'scess lo ca'tion
9 gouge in'di go rum'ble flick'er con nive'	10 ru'mor pi'lot ex tol' skein cre'mate	11 in'sight ghast'ly snug'gle ran'dom char'i ot	12 lithe flange par'boil hym'nal mil'let
13 in sip'id blub'ber al lay' pam'per sin'is ter	14 po'tent o'nyx bro cade' con verge' ad mis'sion	15 plumb tro'che pro pound' er rat'ic prel'ate	16 re fute' ab solve' in'stance shiv'er chat'tel

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## Book VI

### I

co erce'	England attempted to coerce the colonists.
re strict'	She restricted the colonists' commerce.
block ade'	The port of Boston was blockaded.
re voke'	The Massachusetts charter was revoked.
an nul'	All its provisions were annulled.

### II

aug ment'	The governor's power was augmented.
in ter dict'	Public meetings were interdicted.
se di'tion	These were regarded as "nests of sedition."
sup press'	Public addresses were suppressed.
men'ace	These acts were a menace to liberty.

### III

co öp'er ate	The colonists coöperated with each other.
main tain'	A regular correspondence was maintained.
com mu'ni cate	They communicated with each other often.
ac'tu ate	They were actuated by common interests.
dis trust'	They began to distrust England.



## I

con vene'	The first Continental Congress convened.
ev'i dent	A united spirit was evident.
in sur rec'tion	England called it insurrection.
cri'sis	The crisis had arrived.
ap par'ent	It was apparent that war must come.

## II

res o lu'tion	The second Congress passed a resolution.
in de pend'ence	The Declaration of Independence followed.
stu pen'dous	This step was of stupendous importance.
plead	Some delegates pleaded for delay.
re luc'tant	Others voted for the declaration reluctantly.

## III

u nan'i mous	But the vote was finally unanimous.
as sent'	New York assented afterwards.
ter'mi nate	This terminated England's rule.
or dain'	A new nation was ordained.
con ceive'	Its importance can hardly be conceived.

## IV

pro mul'gate	The declaration was promptly promulgated.
a bol'ish	It abolished relations with England.
jus'ti fy	It justified the separation.
tran'sient	The causes were not light or transient.
af fect'	They affected the whole country.

## I

con demn'	The declaration condemned the king.
des pot'ic	His rule had been despotic.
tyr'an ny	He had established a tyranny.
re dress'	He had refused to redress wrongs.
re lin'quish	The people would not relinquish rights.

## II

op pose'	The opposing armies fought seven years.
cam paign'	There were long campaigns.
siege	There were sieges of fortified towns.
To'ry	Many Tories joined the English.
cru'el ty	Indians were guilty of many cruelties.

## III

dis heart'en	The Americans were often disheartened.
mu'ti ny	There was mutiny among the officers.
ra'tion	The army was often without rations.
de sert'	Some of the soldiers deserted the army.
pan'ic	There was panic fear.

## IV

ob'sta cle	But obstacles were eventually overcome.
de ci'sive	The Americans won decisive victories.
re ën force'	Their army was reënforced.
al li'ance	An alliance with France was contracted.
al ly'	France became the ally of America.
FIN	

## I

con spic'u ous	America became conspicuous on sea.
pri va teer'	Many privateers were sent out.
prey	These preyed upon England's commerce.
pres'tige	American ships gained great prestige.
e lic'it	Their deeds elicited praise from Europe.

## II

ca'pa ble	Benedict Arnold was a capable officer.
par tic'i pate	He participated in many battles.
in trep'id	He was a brave and intrepid leader.
mis con'duct	Once he was accused of misconduct.
ac quit'	But he was acquitted of this charge.

## III

im pru'dence	He was guilty of imprudence.
rep'ri mand	Washington was ordered to reprimand him.
in sult'	Arnold felt that he was insulted.
ma li'cious	He said malicious people caused this.
ir'ri tate	He was greatly irritated.

## IV

treach'er y	Arnold was afterwards guilty of treachery.
in'fa mous	His conduct was most infamous.
frus'trate	Washington frustrated his designs.
trait'or	But the traitor escaped to the enemy.
dis hon'or	He died in disgrace and dishonor.

## I

e vac'u ate	The British had evacuated Philadelphia.
plun'der	Bands of Indians were plundering settlers.
re tal'i ate	The Americans sometimes retaliated.
ir reg'u lar	There was much irregular fighting.
par'ti san	There was bitter partisan strife.

## II

not'a ble	The Americans won many notable battles.
crip'ple	They crippled the strength of England.
hu mil'i ate	The English army was often humiliated.
vir'tu al	The war was virtually ended at Yorktown.
ob'sti nate	The obstinate king had to yield.

## III

loath	The king was loath to grant freedom.
post pone'	But it could not be postponed longer.
ne go'ti ate	They began to negotiate a treaty.
pre lim'i na ry	Preliminary arrangements were made.
di plo'ma cy	American diplomacy won in the end.

## IV

con'fis cate	Property of Tories had been confiscated.
ag i ta'tion	These people had opposed agitation.
es pe'cial	They were especially opposed to the war.
com'pro mise	A compromise was agreed upon.
re cov'er	The Tories should recover their property.

## I

so lu'tion	Many problems came up for solution.
mag nan'i mous	The victors were not always magnanimous.
dis cre'tion	They did not always show discretion.
dis creet'	The officials were not always discreet.
an'i mate	They were sometimes animated by selfishness.

## II

com'pli cate	There were many complicated affairs.
fu'gi tive	Many Tories became fugitives.
mag'ni fy	Small matters were often magnified.
av'a rice	A spirit of avarice sometimes appeared.
pre dom'i nate	But good feeling finally predominated.

## III

des ti tu'tion	There was destitution among the soldiers.
pow'er less	Congress was powerless to pay them.
un grate'ful	They thought the people were ungrateful.
dis sen'sion	A spirit of dissension arose.
in cite'	Some men tried to incite a revolt.

## IV

de plore'	Washington deplored the situation.
com pas'sion	He had compassion for the soldiers.
en treat'	He entreated the soldiers to wait.
pledge	He pledged his word to help them.
im plic'it	They had implicit confidence in him.

## I

dis band'	The army was now disbanded.
fare well'	Washington made a farewell address.
de pres'sion	There was great depression everywhere.
cur'ren cy	The currency was almost worthless.
star va'tion	Many families were reduced to starvation.

## II

dis a gree'	The states often disagreed.
con fed er a'tion	The confederation was almost powerless.
ex ist'ence	Its very existence was threatened.
a vert'	Something must be done to avert disaster.
per ceive'	The leading men perceived this.

## III

de fi'cient	The confederation was deficient in strength.
re vise'	The plan of union must be revised.
en large'	The government's powers must be enlarged.
con ven'tion	A convention was called to act.
de vise'	A new plan must be devised.

## IV

con'fer ence	A conference was held in 1785.
de lib'er ate	This was to deliberate concerning trade.
ex clude'	All other subjects were to be excluded.
con'tro ver sy	There was controversy about other matters.
ex pe'di ent	Another convention seemed expedient.

## I

il lus'tri ous	This illustrious convention met in 1787.
mem'o ra ble	It was a memorable occasion.
con'scious	The members were conscious of its importance.
sa ga'cious	They were wise and sagacious men.
pro pi'tious	Everything was propitious for the new nation.

## II

con sti tu'tion	A new constitution must be drafted.
ad'e quate	It must be adequate for the future.
con ces'sion	Every one had to make concessions.
con cede'	Many points had to be conceded.
con cil'i ate	All parties had to be conciliated.

## III

rat'i fy	The states must ratify the Constitution.
sanc'tion	Each state must sanction its provisions.
re ject'	Or it might reject the whole.
op po si'tion	Most states accepted without much opposition.
pro tract'	A few accepted after protracted discussion.

## IV

cre a'tion	This was the creation of a nation.
su preme'	The nation was made supreme.
fed'er al	A strong federal government was established.
al le'giance	Citizens owe allegiance to the nation.
de fine'	The Constitution defines the nation's power.

I

pre'am ble	The Constitution has a short preamble.
pref'ace	The preamble is a sort of preface.
brev'i ty	It is remarkable for its brevity.
con cise'	It is a very concise statement.
dig'ni ty	It gives the impression of dignity.

II

com pre hen'sive	The preamble is a comprehensive statement.
ex plic'it	Subjects are stated explicitly.
em brace'	Subjects are embraced in few words.
mem'o rize	All pupils should memorize it.
u ni ver'sal	It is of universal importance.

III

tran quil'li ty	One purpose is to secure tranquillity.
pos ter'i ty	The authors wished this for posterity.
mar'vel	People marvel at the authors' wisdom.
em'pha sis	Emphasis is placed upon important things.
man'u script	The original manuscript still exists.

IV

fun da men'tal	The Constitution establishes fundamental laws.
ad min'is ter	Three departments administer the government.
leg'is la tive	Two are legislative and executive.
ju di'cial	The third department is the judicial.
co ör'di nate	These departments are coördinate.



## I

vest	Legislative powers are vested in Congress.
Sen'ate	The Senate is the upper house of Congress.
rep re sent'a tive	The House of Representatives is the other.
law-mak'ing	Both are law-making bodies.
func'tion	The Senate has some executive functions.

## II

quo'rum	A quorum is necessary to do business.
ma jor'i ty	A majority constitutes a quorum.
ser'geant	The sergeant-at-arms may compel attendance.
pen'al ty	Penalties may be inflicted for absence.
qual i fi ca'tion	Each house judges qualifications of members.

## III

pro ce'dure	Each house makes rules of procedure.
be hav'ior	Each punishes members for bad behavior.
ex pul'sion	Sometimes even expulsion is necessary.
con cur'ence	This is with the concurrence of two thirds.
im pose'	Expulsion is a penalty seldom imposed.

## IV

journ'al	Each house keeps a journal.
au then'tic	This is the authentic record.
se'cre cy	Some parts seem to require secrecy.
with hold'	Such parts are withheld from the public.
ad journ'	Neither house alone may adjourn permanently.

## I

im mu'ni ty	Members of Congress have immunity from arrest.
in ter fer'ence	This is to prevent interference.
ex cep'tion	Exception is made for certain crimes.
fel'o ny	Members may be arrested for felonies.
breach	Breach of peace is also excepted.

## II

pi'ra cy	Congress has power to punish piracy.
in va'sion	It has power to repel invasion.
cede	Congress controls land ceded by states.
na'vy	It may build and control navies.
ar'se nal	It may control land for arsenals.

## III

mem'ber ship	Congress determines its total membership.
ap por'tion	Representatives are apportioned by population.
cen'sus	Population is determined by a census.
e nu'mer ate	Each inhabitant is enumerated in the census.
suf'frage	States decide the rights of suffrage.

## IV

sen'a tor	Each state has two senators.
per pet'u al	The Senate is a perpetual body.
im peach'ment	The Senate tries impeachment cases.
leg'is la ture	State legislatures elect the senators.
im partial	Senators are expected to be impartial.

## I

in au'gu rate	The President is inaugurated.
el'i gi ble	Only native-born citizens are eligible.
e lect'or	The President is chosen by electors.
cab'i net	A cabinet assists the President.
Cap'i tol	The Capitol is at Washington.

## II

am bas'sa dor	The President nominates ambassadors.
con'sul	He also nominates the consuls.
le ga'tion	He arranges legations in foreign countries.
re priev'e'	He may grant reprieves and pardons.
ve'to	The veto is an important presidential power.

## III

ju di'cia ry	The judiciary is the third department.
ten'ure	Judges hold life tenure of office.
mar'shal	A marshal executes the court's orders.
pros'e cute	A district attorney prosecutes cases.
ev'i dence	He presents evidence of crimes.

## IV

smug'gle	The government punishes cases of smuggling.
in ter'nal	It controls internal revenue taxes.
pat'ent	Patents are granted by the government.
cop'y right	Authors may secure copyrights.
in'ter state	The government controls interstate commerce.

## I

lo'cal	The states control all local matters.
ex'e cute	The governor executes the laws.
lieu ten'ant	There is also a lieutenant governor.
em bod'y	A constitution embodies the fundamental law.
a mend'ment	Amendments may be made to constitutions.

## II

jus'tice	Citizens seek justice in the courts.
in di vid'u al	Individuals bring cases to the courts.
per tain'	Cases pertaining to corporations are also tried.
triv'i al	Even trivial cases are heard.
civ'i lize	All civilized nations maintain courts.

## III

sub poe'na	Courts often subpoena witnesses.
con tempt'	Not to obey a summons is contempt of court.
tes'ti fy	Witnesses are required to testify.
tes'ti mo ny	Witnesses give testimony.
per'ju ry	False testimony is called perjury.

## IV

al'ien	People from other countries are aliens.
in ter'pret	A foreigner often requires an interpreter.
nat'u ral ize	The courts may naturalize aliens.
re quire'ment	Each state has certain requirements.
il lit'er ate	Generally illiterate men may not vote.

## I

ju'ry	The grand jury hears evidence of crimes.
in dict'	It indicts people that seem guilty.
pet'it	Cases are tried before petit juries.
ver'dict	The petit jury renders a verdict.
im pris'on ment	In some cases a judge orders imprisonment.

## II

crim'i nal	People are punished for criminal offenses.
im pu'ni ty	Crimes may not be committed with impunity.
lar'ce ny	Stealing is sometimes called larceny.
bur'gla ry	Burglary is a serious crime.
hor'ri ble	But murder is a horrible crime.

## III

stub'born	Stubborn boys are brought to court.
ac com'pa ny	They are often accompanied by their parents.
in ju'ri ous	A stubborn boy's influence is injurious.
dis'so lute	Dissolute boys are worse than stubborn boys.
in'do lent	Indolent boys may become dissolute.

## IV

per'pe trate	Indolent boys may perpetrate crimes.
vig'i lant	The police are vigilant to detect them.
or'phan	Orphans are sometimes cared for by courts.
char'i ta ble	They are placed in charitable institutions.
mer'ci ful	Judges are merciful to children.

## I

in tox'i cate	Intoxicated persons are brought to court.
in tem'per ate	Such persons are called intemperate.
beg'gar	Beggars often appear in court.
va'grant	Vagrant is another name for beggar.
vag'a bond	Beggars are also called vagabonds.

## II

in sane'	A court decides about insane persons.
a sy'lum	It may commit them to an asylum.
a vail'a ble	In cities an ambulance is available.
e mer'gen cy	This is used in emergencies.
cor'o ner	A coroner investigates deaths by violence.

## III

swin'dle	The courts try cases of swindling.
ac com'plice	Sometimes the swindler has an accomplice.
im'pli cate	The accomplice is implicated in the crime.
di vorce'	Divorces are granted by the courts.
in junc'tion	Courts may grant injunctions.

## IV

pro'bate	Wills are proved in a probate court.
be queath'	A will bequeaths property.
in her'it ance	Bequeathed property is an inheritance.
ex ec'u tor	An executor settles estates left by will.
rou tine'	Courts transact much routine business.
PH	

## I

de clar'a tive	A declarative sentence makes a statement.
in ter rog'a tive	An interrogative sentence asks a question.
im per'a tive	A command is an imperative sentence.
ex clam'a to ry	An exclamatory sentence is often used.
e mo'tion	This expresses feeling or emotion.

## II

ab'stract	An abstract noun names a quality.
gen'der	Names of living things have gender.
mas'cu line	Some nouns are masculine in gender.
fem'i nine	Feminine nouns are names of females.
neu'ter	The word <i>neuter</i> means "neither."

## III

nom'i na tive	A subject is in the nominative case.
own'er ship	The possessive case denotes ownership.
ob jec'tive	The object is in the objective case.
de clen'sion	Giving the cases is called declension.
in flec'tion	Inflection is another name for declension.

## IV

an te ced'ent	A relative pronoun has an antecedent.
com'pound	There are a few compound pronouns.
re flex'ive	What is a reflexive pronoun?
de mon'stra tive	There are four demonstrative pronouns.
in def'i nite	Some pronouns are indefinite in character.

## I

gram'mar	Grammar is an important study.
in'tel lect	It is a training for the intellect.
a nal'y sis	It teaches the analysis of sentences.
di'a gram	Analysis is often shown by diagrams.
def i ni'tion	Many definitions are given in grammar.

## II

syn'tax	Syntax means the construction of sentences.
com'plex	Sentences are simple, compound, or complex.
phrase	A phrase consists of two or more words.
clause	A clause is a subordinate sentence.
id' i om	An idiom is a peculiar expression.

## III

trans pose'	The order of words is often transposed.
em phat'ic	Transposition makes a word emphatic.
sub'stan tive	A noun is also called a substantive.
syn'o nym	Synonyms have nearly the same meaning.
hom'o nym	Homonyms have the same sound.

## IV

ab bre vi a'tion	A period is placed after an abbreviation.
pause	A period also indicates a distinct pause.
co'lon	A colon marks a shorter pause.
sem'i co lon	A semicolon marks a still shorter pause.
pre ci'sion	Marks must be used with precision.
pi	



## I

nu'mer al	Numeral adjectives express number.
com par'i son	Most adjectives admit of comparison.
pos'i tive	The positive degree states a fact.
com par'a tive	The comparative is higher or lower.
su per'la tive	The superlative is the highest or the lowest.

## II

tran'si tive	A transitive verb takes an object.
in tran'si tive	<i>Intransitive</i> means "not transitive."
pas'sive	Transitive verbs are active or passive.
im per'son al	An impersonal verb has no definite subject.
aux il'ia ry	Auxiliary verbs are "helping" verbs.

## III

mode	Mode is the manner of statement.
in dic'a tive	The indicative mode indicates a fact.
sub junc'tive	The subjunctive mode is less positive.
tense	The tense shows the time.
con ju ga'tion	Giving the different verb forms is conjugation.

## IV

in fin'i tive	An infinitive is a noun form.
par'ti ci ple	A participle is an adjective form.
pro gress'ive	The progressive form shows continued action.
re dun'dant	A redundant verb has additional forms.
de fect'ive	A defective verb lacks some forms.

## I

script	Pupils learn script in primary schools.
al'pha bet	They also learn the alphabet here.
e nun'ci ate	They are taught to enunciate each syllable.
ar tic'u late	They are required to articulate clearly.
pho net'ic	Reading is often taught by phonetic methods.

## II

math e mat'ics	Mathematics is taught in higher grades.
dec'i mal	Decimal fractions are not difficult.
met'ric	The metric system is a decimal system.
de nom'i nate	Every pupil studies denominate numbers.
ra'ti o	Upper grades study ratio and proportion.

## III

tech'nic al	Some cities support technical high schools.
bot'a ny	Botany is taught in most high schools.
ste nog'ra phy	Stenography is taught in commercial courses.
ba rom'e ter	Many schools have barometers.
pres'sure	A barometer measures the air pressure.

## IV

fresh'man	Entering pupils are called freshmen.
soph' o more	Those in the second year are sophomores.
jun'ior	Third-year pupils are juniors.
sen'ior	Pupils in the final year are seniors.
grad u a'tion	Most schools have graduation exercises.
PH	

## I

ab o rig'i nes	American Indians are called aborigines.
bar'ba rous	They were a barbarous people.
treach'er ous	In war they were treacherous enemies.
stead'fast	They could also be steadfast friends.
ex tin'ction	The race seems doomed to extinction.

## II

dis dain'	The warrior disdained manual labor.
ar'du`ous	He disliked arduous work of all kinds.
vo ca'tion	His vocation was hunting and fishing.
a lac'ri ty	In hunting he displayed great alacrity.
a cute'ness	His acuteness of sight was wonderful.

## III

pa'tience	His patience and endurance were marvelous.
stealth'y	He followed game with stealthy tread.
moc'ca sin	His moccasins deadened all sound.
in'tri cate	He knew intricate paths through forests.
in clem'ent	He cared nothing for inclement weather.

## IV

squaw	The squaws cared for the homes.
drudg'er y	All the drudgery fell to their lot.
hab'it a ble	The wigwams were quite habitable.
fas tid'i ous	But Indians were not very fastidious.
u'til ize	Bark was utilized for a covering.

## I

tac'i turn	The Indians were taciturn in manner.
bel lig'er ent	But they were belligerent in character.
war'fare	They were often engaged in warfare.
re splen'dent	Then they were resplendent in war paint.
hid'e ous	Their resplendency would be hideous to us.

## II

fan tas'tic	Indian ornaments were fantastic.
em broid'er	Their blankets were embroidered with beads.
sin'ew	Sinews of animals served for thread.
am mu ni'tion	Bundles of arrows formed their ammunition.
tom'a hawk	They always carried tomahawks.

## III

re venge'ful	In war the Indians were cruelly revengeful.
tort'ure	They tortured their captives.
fiend'ish	They took fiendish delight in torture.
in gen'ious	They were ingenious in devising cruelties.
a tro'cious	Many of their practices were atrocious.

## IV

in vis'i ble	In war the Indians were invisible.
ma neu'ver	They maneuvered to gain every advantage.
in se cure'	The early settlers always felt insecure.
im'mi nent	An Indian attack was always imminent.
le'ni ent	Indians were rarely lenient to captives.

FIN

## I

cir'cus	What boy does not enjoy a circus !
an tic'i pate	It is anticipated for many days.
ad ver'tise ment	The papers are full of advertisements.
pla card'	Large placards cover the billboards.
cu ri os'i ty	The colored pictures excite curiosity.

## II

jost'le	The crowd jostles around the entrance.
bus'tle	Everything there is hurry and bustle.
ac'ro bat	The acrobats perform many difficult acts.
tra peze'	Men swing from high trapezes.
feat	There are many astonishing feats.

## III

men ag'er ie	The menagerie is always interesting.
el'e phant	A huge elephant swings his trunk.
quad'ru ped	The elephant is the largest quadruped.
rhi noc'e ros	The rhinoceros is another immense animal.
gi raffe'	The giraffe has the longest neck.

## IV

ti'gress	Tiger and tigress are fierce beasts.
fe ro'cious	They look extremely ferocious.
car niv'o rous	They are carnivorous animals.
leop'ard	The leopard is a spotted beast.
mon'key	How cute the monkeys are !

## I

in vol've/	Nations are often involved in war.
in'fan try	Companies of infantry are enlisted.
bat tal'ion	The companies are arranged in battalions.
bri gade/	Regiments of battalions form a brigade.
corps	The whole army is divided into corps.

## II

ar til'ler y	Men are enlisted for the artillery.
pon'der ous	The artillery has charge of ponderous cannon.
sta'tion a ry	Some of the cannon are stationary.
port'a ble	Other lighter ones are portable.
mis'sile	Cannon hurl missiles of all kinds.

## III

ar'mo ry	Rifles are made at national armories.
car'tridge	The soldiers are provided with cartridges.
knap'sack	Knapsacks are also furnished.
com'mis sa ry	A commissary department supplies provisions.
ep'au let	Officers are distinguished by epaulets.

## IV

cav'al ry	Cavalry is an effective part of an army.
scout	Cavalrymen often go in scouting parties.
au da'cious	A scout must be bold and audacious.
cow'ard	A coward has no place in war.
vet'er an	Soldiers of experience are termed veterans.
PH	

## I

as sail'	A fort is assailed by the enemy.
gar'ri son	The garrison endeavors to defend it.
in trench'ment	Intrenchments are dug on both sides.
as sault'	Assaults are made upon the fort.
sort'ie	The garrison makes sorties from the fort.

## II

in ces'sant	Artillery keeps up an incessant fire.
con cus'sion	The guns make a terrible concussion.
com bus'ti ble	Many combustible buildings are burned.
har'ass	The garrison is harassed on all sides.
scar'ci ty	There is often a scarcity of provisions.

## III

ar'mis tice	An armistice is sometimes arranged.
com'bat	The combat ceases for a time.
hos til'i ty	There is a cessation of hostilities.
res'pite	The soldiers enjoy a brief respite.
truce	Messages are exchanged under flags of truce.

## IV

ca pit'u late	The garrison sometimes capitulates.
ar'ma ment	The whole armament surrenders.
con'quest	The conquest of the fort is complete.
fra'ter nize	Conquerors and conquered often fraternize.
vic to'ri ous	The victorious army supplies provisions.

## I

dep ri va'tion	War always brings misery and deprivation.
al le'vi ate	Efforts are made to alleviate suffering.
hy gi en'ic	Surgeons employ hygienic methods.
ster'il ize	All surgical instruments are sterilized.
im me'di ate	Immediate aid is rendered the wounded.

## II

fur'lough	Soldiers are sometimes given furloughs.
in'va lid	Those who become invalids are discharged.
dis a'ble	Soldiers are often permanently disabled.
pen'sion	Our government grants pensions to soldiers.
wid'ow	Soldiers' widows also draw pensions.

## III

e'vil	Many evils are caused by war.
neu'tral	Even neutral nations suffer losses.
stip'u late	Neutral nations stipulate certain things.
in ter cept'	Their mails must not be intercepted.
hin'der	Their commerce must not be hindered.

## IV

brav'er y	All people honor bravery.
com mem'o rate	People unite to commemorate brave deeds.
me mo'ri al	Schools observe Decoration or Memorial Day.
pa tri ot'ic	Pupils sing patriotic songs.
cem'e ter y	Memorial exercises are held in cemeteries.



## I

u til'i ty	Birds are of great utility to farmers.
nox'ious	They destroy many noxious insects.
mus'cu lar	Birds have great muscular strength.
ver'te brate	They are vertebrate animals.
mi'gra to ry	Many birds are migratory.

## II

vo ra'cious	All insects eat voraciously.
dep re da'tion	Everything suffers from their depredations.
lo'cust	Locusts sometimes gather in swarms.
rav'age	Whole fields are ravaged by them.
fam'ine	They have even caused famines.

## III

par'a dise	A garden is a paradise for insects.
suc'cu lent	Here they find succulent vegetables.
cat'er pil lar	Caterpillars eat green leaves.
sub'ju gate	The gardener tries to subjugate them.
ex ter'mi nate	He would be glad to exterminate them.

## IV

de vour'	Birds devour quantities of insects.
in cred'i ble	The number destroyed is incredible.
com pu ta'tion	It is even beyond computation.
a dult'	An adult bird eats hundreds daily.
stren'u ous	Its life is a strenuous hunt for food.

## I

in struc'tion	Most schools give instruction in music.
mel'o dy	The pupils are taught pleasing melodies.
dis'cord	They are taught to avoid discords.
mod'u late	Their voices must be carefully modulated.
chro ma'tic	Upper grades study the chromatic scales.

## II

sat is fac'tion	There is much satisfaction in good music.
con grat'u late	A talented singer is congratulated.
com'pli ment	She receives many compliments.
con tral'to	Good contralto voices are rare.
tre'ble	Most female voices are adapted to treble.

## III

a cous'tic	Some halls have good acoustic properties.
in dis tinct'	A voice is never indistinct.
ut'most	It penetrates to the utmost corner.
sat is fac'to ry	Many halls are not satisfactory.
res'o nance	Carpets are likely to destroy resonance.

## IV

can ta'ta	Schools often give cantatas.
or a to'ri o	Even easy oratorios are sometimes given.
o'ver ture	An overture often introduces an oratorio.
sym'pho ny	Symphonies are beyond the powers of children.
min'strel	They enjoy minstrel entertainments better.
PII	

## I

sect	There are many religious sects.
cler'gy man	Most sects have priests or clergymen.
par'ish	Members of a church form a parish.
pa rish'ion er	The members are called parishioners.
pa ro'chi al	Some churches maintain parochial schools.

## II

bish'op	A bishop is a church officer.
arch bish'op	The chief bishop is the archbishop.
di'o cese	A bishop has charge of a diocese.
ca the'dral	A cathedral is the chief church.
sur'plice	Bishops and other clergymen wear surplices.

## III

dea'con	A deacon is a subordinate church officer.
dis ci'ple	A disciple is a learner or a member.
a pos'tle	Christ's disciples were called apostles.
mis'sion a ry	A missionary goes upon a mission.
e van'gel ist	An evangelist is a missionary preacher.

## IV

bib'li cal	Biblical studies are required in churches.
cat'e chism	Some churches teach a catechism.
rit'u al	A ritual is a form of worship.
i dol'a ter	An idolater worships idols.
hea'then	One who worships idols is a heathen.

## I

de'i ty	A deity is a god.
Je ho'vah	The Bible calls God Jehovah.
Mes si'ah	Christ is called the Messiah.
proph'et	John the Baptist, the Prophet of Christ.
proph'e cy	John's prophecy was proclaimed to the people.

## II

a'the ist	An atheist does not believe in God.
in'fi del	An atheist is an infidel, or unbeliever.
skep'tic	One who doubts is called a skeptic.
di vine'	Skeptics may doubt the divine origin of Christ.
mir'a cle	Skeptics may doubt the miracles.

## III

in vo ca'tion	Church services may open with an invocation.
ben e dic'tion	They close with a benediction, or blessing.
in ter vene'	Various exercises intervene.
sup pli ca'tion	There is singing and supplication.
sac'ra ment	A sacrament is a solemn religious ceremony.

## IV

com mun'ion	Most churches hold communion services.
ves'pers	Vespers is a short evening service.
con gre ga'tion	A church audience is a congregation.
la'i ty	The congregation is composed of the laity.
sex'ton	The sexton takes care of the church.

## I

brag'gart	Be not a braggart or vain boaster.
im per'ti nent	Never speak impertinently.
ar'ro gant	Let no success make you arrogant.
in'so lent	Let no provocation make you insolent.
in'so lence	Abhor insolence and arrogance.

## II

haught'y	A haughty manner is repellent.
im pe'ri ous	Imperiousness is to be shunned.
friv'o lous	Neither be frivolous.
dis'si pate	Frivolity is unworthy dissipation of power.
caut'ious	Be cautious of your associations.

## III

av a ri'cious	An avaricious man knows not content.
cu pid'i ty	Avarice and cupidity are never satisfied.
ra'tion al	Let us be rational in our desires.
slan'der	Let us never indulge in slander.
cal'um ny	Let us lend ear to no calumny.

## IV

ag'gra vate	Insult aggravates injury.
al'ter cate	Never provoke an altercation.
wran'gle	Wordy wrangles are unseemly.
re morse'	Regret and remorse follow hasty words.
wrath	Remember the soft answer turneth away wrath.

## I

hor'ti cul ture	Horticulture, or gardening, is interesting.
con sid er a'tion	Location is the first consideration.
ex po'sure	A garden should have a southern exposure.
drain'age	Soil and natural drainage are important.
ar ti fi'cial	Both are often improved artificially.

## II

i de'al	Tile drainage is the ideal method.
sub'sti tute	Good substitutes are not wanting.
trench'ing	Trenching is often a good substitute.
spade'ful	The soil is thrown up in spadefuls.
sub/soil	The subsoil is thoroughly loosened.

## III

hu'mus	Humus is necessary in garden soil.
mois'ture	Humus helps to retain moisture.
tend'en cy	Some soils have a tendency to bake.
tex'ture	Humus produces a loose texture.
leach'y	In leachy soils it prevents waste.

## IV

tis'sue	Plants need moisture to build new tissue.
shriv'el	Without moisture they soon shrivel up.
stag'nant	But stagnant water is harmful.
till'age	Thorough tillage helps to retain moisture.
fer til'i ty	Fertility is increased by cultivation.

## I

pro duc'tive	Study may make a garden more productive.
ex per' i ment	Government stations conduct experiments.
bul'le tin	The experiment stations issue bulletins.
im part'	These bulletins impart useful information.
pe rus'al	They amply repay a careful perusal.

## II

in dis pen'sa ble	Certain elements are indispensable to plants.
ni'tro gen	Nitrogen is one of these elements.
leg'ume	Leguminous plants help to produce this.
bac te'ri a	Roots of legumes are covered with bacteria.
lib'er ate	The bacteria liberate nitrogen for use.

## III

pot'ash	Potash is also necessary for plant life.
mu'ri ate	Farmers often buy muriate of potash.
sul'phate	Sometimes sulphate of potash is used.
phos phor'ic	The third element needed is phosphoric acid.
ju di'cious	These elements must be supplied judiciously.

## IV

com'post	Compost is an excellent fertilizer.
a cid'i ty	The use of lime corrects acidity.
fri'a ble	It makes clay more friable.
mel'low	The soil must be light and mellow.
warmth	Warmth, air, and moisture are necessary.

I

ro ta'tion	Rotation of crops is advantageous.
suc ces'sive	Successive crops should be different.
de fi'cien cy	This prevents a deficiency of nourishment.
re plen'ish	The legumes replenish exhausted plant food.
e con'o mize	This helps to economize in fertilizers.

II

im bibe'	Plants imbibe moisture through fibrous roots.
mem'brane	Roots are covered with a thin membrane.
ab sorp'tion	Rootlets imbibe liquid food by absorption.
os'mose	This process is called osmosis.
nu'tri ment	In this way plants get nutriment.

III

vi tal'i ty	Seeds should have vigorous vitality.
pu'ri ty	Their purity should be carefully guarded.
de pend'ent	Success is dependent upon good seeds.
he red'i ta ry	Qualities of plants are hereditary.
par tic'u lar	Particular qualities are secured by selection.

IV

re pro duce'	Some trees do not reproduce special qualities.
trans mis'si ble	These are transmissible by grafting.
sci'on	A scion possessing the qualities is used.
prop'a gate	Many plants are propagated by cuttings.
lay'er ing	Some are propagated by layering.
PH	



## I

bi en'ni al	A biennial plant lives two years.
cau'li flow er	Cabbages and cauliflowers are biennials.
mul'lein	Common mullein is a biennial.
per en'ni al	A perennial plant lives several years.
sy rin'ga	Shrubs like the syringa are perennials.

## II

dis per'sal	Seed dispersal is an interesting study.
con vey'ance	Seeds find effective means of conveyance.
di ver'si ty	There is a great diversity of ways.
ad here'	Some seeds adhere to animals.
bur'dock	The burdock steals many rides.

## III

dan'de li on	Dandelion seeds float through the air.
bal loon'	The seeds resemble little balloons.
this'tle	Thistle seeds are carried by the breeze.
buoy'ant	The seeds are light and buoyant.
clem'a tis	The clematis has masses of feathery seeds.

## IV

for'est ry	Forestry is a comparatively new study.
hus'band ry	It teaches the husbandry of forests.
reck'less	It shows how to prevent reckless waste.
con serv'a tive	Wise forestry counsels conservative cutting.
res er va'tion	Some forests are government reservations.

## I

pred'a to ry	Predatory lumbermen attack forest reservations.
de spoil'	Unguarded reservations would soon be despoiled.
pil'lage	Some knaves make public pillage a business.
do main'	They are always plundering the public domain.
out'rage	Their assaults are outrageous.

## II

weal	The public weal depends largely on forests.
pre cip'i tate	Forests affect the precipitation of moisture.
de nude'	The denudation of large tracts is dangerous.
dev'as tate	Such devastation exacts its penalty.
av'a lanche	Floods, torrents, and avalanches may result.

## III

co nif'er ous	Pines and spruces are coniferous trees.
hem'lock	The fir and hemlock are also conifers.
cy'press	The cypress belongs to the same family.
di verge'	Conifers grow in quite divergent temperatures.
trop'ic al	They flourish in arctic and tropical regions.

## IV

tur'pen tine	Turpentine is derived from conifers.
res'in	Turpentine is a resinous substance.
ex ude'	It exudes from the trees.
in ci'sion	Incisions are made in the trunks.
bal'sam	Canada balsam is a species of turpentine.

## I

pre'cept	History furnishes precepts as well as examples.		
sig nif'i cant	History is made up of significant events.		
con clu'sion	It is difficult to draw correct conclusions.		
se'quence	The sequence of events must be studied.		
phi los'o phy	The philosophy of history is for wise adults.		
pre cep'tor	sig nif'i cance	con clu'sive	phil o soph'ic
pre cep'tress	sig ni fi ca'tion	phi los'o pher	phi los'o phize

## II

feu'dal ism	The period of feudalism is most interesting.		
chiv'al ry	That was the golden age of chivalry.		
i'so late	Feudal lords dwelt in isolated castles.		
prec'i pice	Castles were often located on precipices.		
fa cil'i tate	This facilitated their defense.		
feud	i so la'tion	fac'ile	lo'cal ize
chiv'al rous	pre cip'i tous	fa cil'i ty	de fen'si ble

## III

vas'sal	The lord's vassals lived below the castle.		
hom'age	Vassals rendered the lord homage and service.		
fi del'i ty	Humane lords were served with fidelity.		
di ver'sion	War was the lords' occupation and diversion.		
mon'as ter y	Many people sought refuge in monasteries.		
vas'sal age	serv'i tude	oc'cu pant	di'verse
serv'ice a ble	hu man'i ty	oc'cu pan cy	di ver'si fy
ser vil'i ty	hu'man ize	di vert'	mo nas'tic

## I

cur ric'u lum	The curriculum offers a variety of subjects.		
op'tion al	Some subjects are optional.		
pur sue'	Too many subjects should not be pursued.		
su per fi'cial	Superficial work is not profitable.		
in ten'sive	Intensive study brings the best results.		
va ri a'tion	va'ri a ble	sub jec'tive	in ten'si fy
va'ri e gate	va'ri ance	pur su'ance	in ten'si ty

## II

ge ol'o gy	Geology is in the curriculum of many schools.		
for ma'tion	Geology explains the formation of mountains.		
i den'ti fy	It teaches how to identify rocks.		
fos'sil	It describes and explains fossils.		
di vulge'	Geology divulges many a secret.		
ge ol'o gist	form'a tive	ex plan'a to ry	i den'ti ty
ge o log'ic al	ex pla na'tion	i den'tic al	i den ti fi ca'tion

## III

quartz	Quartz is an extremely hard mineral.		
dis sem'i nate	It is widely disseminated.		
frac'ture	Quartz breaks with an irregular fracture.		
glis'ten	The broken surfaces glisten.		
crys'tal	Quartz forms beautiful crystals.		
min er al'o gy	ex trem'i ty	break'a ble	crys'tal line
min'er al ize	dis sem i na'tion	beau'te ous	crys'tal lize
min er al'o gist	ir reg u lar'i ty	beau'ti fy	crys tal li za'tion

## I

in cor'po rate	Colleges are incorporated institutions.		
en dow'	Most colleges are endowed.		
main'te nance	The income of funds is applied to maintenance.		
pe cun'ia ry	A treasurer manages the pecuniary affairs.		
dis burse'	He invests and disburses the funds.		
col le'gi até	en dow'ment	ap pli ca'tion	ap pli'ance
col le'gi an	ap'pli ca ble	man'age a ble	dis burse'ment

## II

pro fess'or	The principal college teachers are professors.		
tu'tor	Minor teachers are tutors or instructors.		
er u di'tion	They are selected for ability and erudition.		
u ni ver'si ty	They have had university training.		
fac'ul ty	Professors and teachers form the faculty.		
pro fess'	pro fes'sion	er'u dite	u'ni verse
pro fess'ed ly	in struct'ive	se lec'tion	prin'ci pal ly

## III

e quip'ment	Suitable equipment for a college is costly.		
lab'o ra to ry	Laboratories require expensive apparatus.		
trea'tise	Libraries need books and treatises.		
as tron'o my	Astronomy requires an equipped observatory.		
tel'e scope	A telescope is indispensable.		
eq'ui page	suit'a ble ness	li bra'ri an	ob serv'ance
suit'a bly	ex pend'i ture	con'stan cy	as tro nom'ic al
suit a bil'i ty	req ui si'tion	ob serv'ant	tel e scop'ic

## I

mi'cro scope	A microscope magnifies small objects.		
op'tic al	A microscope is an optical instrument.		
lens	The lens is the important part.		
zo òl'o gy	Students of botany and zoölogy use microscopes.		
le'gion	The revelations of the microscope are legion.		
mi cro scop'ic	op'tics	in stru men'tal	bo tan'ic al
bot'a nize	op ti'cian	bot'a nist	zo ò log'ic al

## II

con ven'ience	A telephone is a necessary convenience.		
res'i dence	It is found in many residences.		
con serve'	The telephone is a conservator of energy.		
op'er a tor	Telephone operators need endless patience.		
virtue	Patience is a practical virtue.		
ne ces'si tate	res i den'tial	con ser va'tion	op'er a tive
tel e phon'ic	en er get'ic	con serv'a to ry	vir'tu ous

## III

au to mo'bile	The automobile is a remarkable invention.		
gen'er ate	It generates its own power.		
lo co mo'tion	Gasoline engines produce power for locomotion.		
pro pel'	Others are propelled by storage batteries.		
com mo'di ous	Touring cars are commodious and luxurious.		
in vent'ive	gen'er a tor	en gi neer'	e lec'tri fy
in vent'or	pro pel'ler	e lec'tric al	e lec'tro cute
re mark'a bly	pro pul'sion	e lec tri'cian	lux u'ri ant

## I

pas'sen ger	Large automobiles carry several passengers.
ac com'mo date	Touring cars accommodate eight or ten.
chauf feur'	They require an experienced chauffeur.
crit'ic al	He must be cool at critical moments.

sev'er al ly      ac com mo da'tion      crit'ic al ly      mo'men ta ry

## II

ex hil'a rate	An automobile trip is exhilarating.
ve loc'i ty	The cars often attain dangerous velocity.
mo men'tum	A heavy car's momentum is tremendous.
de struc'tive	A collision is usually destructive.

ex hil a ra'tion      at tain'ment      col lide'      de struc'ti ble

•

## III

temp ta'tion	A chauffeur is subject to great temptation.
ac cel'er ate	He is tempted to accelerate speed.
jeop'ard y	He may place many lives in jeopardy.
haz'ard	Overspeeding is hazardous recreation.

rec're ate      ac cel er a'tion      jeop'ard ize      rec're a tive

## IV

pe des'tri an	Chauffeurs must regard pedestrians' rights.
fool'har dy	Foolhardiness should be severely punished.
thor'ough fare	Only thus can thoroughfares be kept safe.
pref'er ence	Safety should have preference over speed.

re gard'less      se ver'i ty      pun'ish ment      pref'er a ble

borne	These trials are too grievous to be borne.
bourne	Heaven is the bourne whence no traveler returns.
tents	Some ancient people dwelt in tents.
tense	There are three primary simple tenses.
cast	Cast not pearls before swine.
caste	People of India belong to castes, or classes.
gild	The setting sun gilds the mountain peaks.
guild	Guilds were composed of men of like occupation.
faun	Fauns were gods of fields and shepherds.
fawn	Young deer are called fawns.
reek	A race horse reeks with sweat.
wreak	Do not wreak vengeance on your enemies.
shear	Wool is sheared from sheep.
sheer	A sheer precipice is perpendicular.
brute	A brute beast is not supposed to reason.
bruit	The crime was bruited, or noised abroad.
can'did	A candid man shows no partiality.
can'died	Candied raisins are very sweet.
sight	The poet Milton lost his sight.
site	Choose an elevated site for your house.
cite	Can you cite a verse from the Bible?
PII	



at tend'ance	How can I find the percentage of attendance?
at tend'ants	Divide number of attendants by enrollment.
ad her'ence	Lincoln gave strict adherence to duty.
ad her'ents	His adherents were loyal.
cor re spond'ence	Many correspondents make much correspondence.
cor re spond'ents	Correspondence is carried on by correspondents.
res'i dence	Where is your residence?
res'i dents	We are residents of Philadelphia.
cham pagne'	Champagne is a sparkling wine.
cham paign'	A champaign is a flat, open country.
in dite'	Cæsar could indite seven letters at once.
in dict'	The grand jury indicts for crime.
rad'i cal	City government needs radical reform.
rad'i cle	Can you find the radicle in this bean?
cym'bal	Cymbals are musical instruments.
sym'bol	Symbols are signs or representations.
cyg'net	A cygnet is a young swan.
sig'net	A sovereign seals letters with a signet.
feign	Some animals feign death when in danger.
fain	"Men and birds are fain of climbing high."
fane	Fanes are temples, or places of worship.

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

145

1  
haunch  
ep'i cure  
tan'gi ble  
be troth'al  
a bate'ment

2  
bil'ious  
her'e sy  
ma la'ri a  
fron'tier  
pan ta loon'

3  
i'ci cle  
jui'ci ness  
car'di nal  
a bat toir'  
dep're cate

4  
ed'i fy  
as tute'  
bil'liard  
op er at'ic  
pan o ra'ma

5  
brusque  
ga zette'  
tri bu'nal  
fed er a'tion  
ab hor'rence

6  
quo'ta  
bra'zen  
a bridge'  
hal'yard  
o be'di ent

7  
gar'nish  
bo nan'za  
de lir'i um  
sanc'ti fy  
cas'ti gate

8  
gris'tly  
ab jure'  
cam'o mile  
dec'i mate  
ne ga'tion

9  
the'sis  
ed'i ble  
ap'er ture  
the ol'o gy  
butch'er

10  
glu'ten  
ar'bu tus  
up hol'ster  
de bil'i ty  
nav i ga'tion

11  
la con'ic  
har mon'ic  
jaun'dice  
fa'vor a ble  
glad'i a tor

12  
e'gress  
bar bar'ic  
pal met'to  
cap tiv'i ty  
con nec'tion

13  
u nique'  
del'i ca cy  
the'o rist  
bar ri cade'  
ce leb'ri ty

14  
ten'dril  
den'i zen  
ca rous'al  
mag'net ism  
nu tri'tion

15  
ac cede'  
ca nine'  
oc cult'  
de cease'  
pal i sade'

16  
car'ni val  
ab er ra'tion  
ben e fac'tor  
guilt'i ly  
ma don'na

1  
wal'rus  
gal van'ic  
dis cov'er y  
por'poise  
gym na'si um

2  
graph'ic  
man'a cle  
tem'po rize  
bar ba'ri an  
el'o quence

3  
cis'tern  
il lu'sive  
re bate'  
pi'quant  
badg'er

4  
dec'ade  
the'o rem  
co'pi ous  
ref er ee'  
boo'dle

5  
por'cu pine  
lac'er ate  
fea'si ble  
ra'di a tor  
asth mat'ic

6  
writhe  
tes ta'tor  
mon'arch y  
con'trite  
per cus'sion

7  
va lid'i ty  
li'chen  
unc'tion  
fe'line  
hatch'el

8  
wea'zan  
ob'vi ate  
im bue'  
sal'vage  
de base'

9  
re pine'  
fern'er y  
mo rass'  
ver'bal  
de plete'

10  
quan'da ry  
ten'an cy  
offer to ry  
pas'tor al  
rec i ta tive'

11  
ha'zi ness  
ec'sta sy  
val u a'tion  
par'a lyze  
ap point'ment

12  
ze'nith  
oc'u list  
as bes'tus  
nes'tling  
lar'gess

13  
pha'lanx  
ap pli'ance  
ten'ta tive  
i dol'a try  
ven'ti la tor

14  
per force'  
mag'net ize  
bar'ris ter  
e ma'ci ate  
sar'casm

15  
newt  
sa li'va  
pierce  
al'ge bra  
car'ri er

16  
reg u la'tion  
per'ti nent  
ex'ple tive  
re cep'ta cle  
con jec'ture

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

147

1  
lu'cid  
pre'fect  
do min'ion  
prov'en der  
ag'gre gate

2  
pshaw  
car'ri on  
con'clave  
guile'less  
de bil'i tate

3  
dy'na mo  
eb'on ize  
fer'ment  
pre clude'  
pro scribe'

4  
ex'o dus  
ni'trate  
can teen'  
for'ci ble  
ag gres'sor

5  
pique  
hy'gi ene  
mush'room  
junc'ture  
com pres'sion

6  
al pac'a  
ar'ti san  
no to'ri ous  
cre ma'tion  
de ser'tion

7  
gyp'sum  
ab scond'  
con done'  
im pro vise'  
pal'li ate

8  
drowse  
chap'let  
im print'  
il lu'so ry  
con tor'tion

9  
quoit  
ob lique'  
irk'some  
a sun'der  
o pos'sum

10  
myr'i ad  
ju'rist  
pau'ci ty  
con fi dant'  
ex'i gen cy

11  
dur'ance  
nup'tial  
fan'ta sy  
ar'chives  
gra da'tion

12  
or nate'  
bap'tist  
feld'spar  
bat'tle ment  
con fec'tion

13  
hum'mock  
con tour'  
pa la'tial  
i'dol ize  
as sas'sin  
rui

14  
bul'wark  
ag'i tate  
noi'some  
con tra dict'  
vel vet een'

15  
guin'ea  
loy'al ly  
dox ol'o gy  
cham'ois  
mu'ti nous

16  
a cu'men  
bran'dish  
as sail'ant  
hap'haz ard  
con fed'er ate

<b>1</b> sanc'tum im'pe tus des'e crate cran'ber ry in sist'ent	<b>2</b> an'gu lar sub side' con'duit duc'tile in'te ger	<b>3</b> ram'i fy cur tail' dom'i no ef fu'sion gaunt'let	<b>4</b> qualm loathe a nom'a ly in clu'sive in sur'ance
<b>5</b> e pis'tle lus'cious mer'ci less in vec'tive mo not'o ny	<b>6</b> mot'ley ag'o nize ob'so lete in duct'ive rus'ti cate	<b>7</b> terse ran'cor ar ma'da nar cot'ic cor'ri dor	<b>8</b> hy e'na ran'cid hab'i tat as'tral pol'y gon
<b>9</b> ex plo'sion suff'o cate sug ges'tion lone'li ness re frig'er ate	<b>10</b> joc'und eu'chre res'i due ail'ment buoy'an cy	<b>11</b> ro'ta ry mem'oir ep'i sode o mis'sion in'cu bate	<b>12</b> re lent' cu'rate cy'clone cru'el ly gal'ax y
<b>13</b> fu ne're al ri'ot ous ab sen tee' in'grain suf fuse'	<b>14</b> re lapse' or'i fice lex'i con dun'geon ex'tri cate	<b>15</b> im mor'al twad'dle mil'li ner sar cas'tic ad o ra'tion	<b>16</b> in fuse' rel'ict tin'sel crul'ler al bu'men FIN

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

149

1  
squab'ble  
ad ja'cent  
con tin'gent  
nat'u ral ist  
ad vance'ment

2  
qua drille'  
co he'sion  
on'er ous  
lu'bri cant  
con strain'

3  
eu'lo gy  
par'a pet  
rum'mage  
aq'ue duct  
sap'phire

4  
ex cise'  
ro'sa ry  
pre'lude  
nun'ner y  
so no'rous

5  
bru'in  
suit'or  
ru'in ous  
me dal'ion  
sta tis'tics

6  
rhet'o ric  
pug nac'i ty  
as perse'  
ap pease'  
as sess'ment

7  
a re'na  
par'a gon  
ag'i ta tor  
ret'i nue  
so'journ

8  
po made'  
pen'i tent  
ex'pe dite  
scoun'drel  
re vul'sion

9  
em'er ald  
ap prise'  
sal'si fy  
a quat'ic  
pu'tre fy

10  
rouge  
or'a cle  
chic'o ry  
op'u lent  
en'si lage

11  
cra'ni um  
pro trude'  
ad her'ence  
a ris'to crat  
af firm'a tive

12  
ar'rant  
nov'ice  
pay'a ble  
re trench'  
so lem'ni ty

13  
de'cent  
poise  
som'ber  
ar rears'  
ru'di ment  
ru

14  
de duce'  
ar o mat'ic  
pau'per ize  
rus tic'i ty  
plu ral'i ty

15  
bod'ice  
sim'i le  
ring'let  
ad vi'so ry  
po'ten tate

16  
ap'a thy  
rum'pus  
ar'a ble  
qui e'tus  
frag'ile

1 for'mu la ce ler'i ty cred'it or ar'ti fice his to'ri an	2 dim'i ty ex cel'si or fran'chise sem'blance del e ga'tion	3 cru'di ty gi gan'tic dig'ni ta ry ex haust'ive ag gres'sive	4 es pouse' o va'tion im pi'e ty sem'i tone ad he'sive
5 pes'tle im pend' dis claim' ma tu'ri ty bril'liance	6 hock'ey gri mace' bra va'do li'on ize cor'ru gate	7 in'cense ver'dant bur lesque' sar don'ic cha ot'ic	8 con voy' ef fu'sive im po si'tion dis ar range' pa ter'nal
9 in'te gral e ra'sure lin'seed mer'cu ry in'ti mate	10 hy'a cinth le'gal ize op po'nent in'su late men'di cant	11 man'date cha grin' de ment'ed cal'i pers az'ure	12 co quette' en gross' fer'ven cy bru nette' in fringe'
13 fi nance' e lon'gate in'ter view cor'po rate ex plo'sive	14 ma son'ic nom'i nal em'pha size cat'a comb di vis'i ble	15 wain'scot ex panse' in'su lar le gal'i ty boom'er ang	16 flo'ral cred'it cash'mere el o cu'tion de test'a ble

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

151

1  
at'las  
me'te or  
apt'i tude  
ap prov'al  
of fi'ci ate

2  
cas'sia  
bay'ou  
crev'ice  
re ë lect'  
so bri'e ty

3  
cha'os  
quin'sy  
car'bine  
re'gent  
typ'ic al

4  
bi'ceps  
trib'ute  
sou ve nir'  
re nounce'  
ob'du rate

5  
mal tese'  
per vert'  
as sem'ble  
al'li ga tor  
re pul'sive

6  
phi'al  
cit'ron  
se cede'  
re volt'  
vint'age

7  
be wail'  
per'jure  
che mise'  
def'i cit  
ro sette'

8  
ap pend'  
vo'ta ry  
tru'an cy  
to bog'gan  
dis pense'

9  
piv'ot  
zeph'yr  
gor'geous  
skil'let  
or'chid

10  
car'a way  
pos'ture  
spu'ri ous  
tri'cy cle  
blas pheme'

11  
si'phon  
whif'fle tree  
pre sume'  
as pir'ant  
chas'ten

12  
row'en  
au ro'ra  
fun'gus  
sem'i na ry  
pen'du lum

13  
ca jole'  
sluice  
cleav'age  
of fi'cious  
con ten'tion

14  
rug'ged  
pro'file  
doc'ile  
trib'une  
cli'ent

15  
slov'en  
tri'pod  
psal'ter  
an'i mus  
cat'a ract

16  
pum'ice  
a vid'i ty  
slum'ber  
tran'quil  
co he'sive



1 mo'lar na'bob e rode' or'a to ry op'u lence	2 wee'vil par take' mon'o gram lin'guist e mo'tion al	3 in'flux dis tort' leav'en ar riv'al om'ni bus	4 hi lar'i ty par'son age dif'fi dence in dis creet' jour'nal ist
5 tu reen' em'bas sy fig'ment mo nop'o ly sal va'tion	6 im merse' em'a nate ma gi'cian mortise pen'nant	7 gloom'i ly her'e tic jave'lin ci ta'tion re trac'tion	8 mo'bile ex pound' o'zone quad'rant me'di ate
9 re'gal o'pi ate pit'e ous gris'tle per verse'	10 fraught her'it age plac'id rec'to ry ac ces'sion	11 cac'tus ging'ham in'ti ma cy pin'na cle car'ti lage	12 to'paz fis'cal herb'age swag'ger pat'ron ize
13 mi'ca pon'der swel'ter re coil' vis'u al	14 fun'nel ath'lete rem'nant sub sist' trav'erse	15 rab'id suc'cor u surp' rap'ture im'be cile	16 suave fu'sion plas'tic qua'ver suc'tion

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

153

1  
cam'e o  
se rene'  
re vile'  
vam'pire  
tem'per ance

2  
sor'did  
spec'ter  
reg'is try  
spec'i men  
pros'per ous

3  
or'bit  
ma'ni ac  
pin'ion  
strip'ling  
pun'gent

4  
es'cort  
lar'i at  
mas'cot  
sta'tion er  
flir ta'tion

5  
pyg'my  
im mure'  
stam pede'  
max'i mum  
im i ta'tion

6  
van'dal  
stat'ure  
con'se quent  
in clo'sure  
a chieve'ment

7  
pan'el  
mor'sel  
jar'gon  
af fi'ance  
me lo'di ous

8  
pe'nal  
ob tuse'  
re fract'  
im mod'est  
strin'gent

9  
stew'ard  
ver'sion  
strag'gle  
em'i grate  
in'no cence

10  
en hance'  
mo nas'tic  
lla'ma  
hire'ling  
bi tu'men

11  
vel'lum  
as'pect  
splurge  
pet'ri fy  
go ril'la

12  
trump'er y  
stir'rup  
ca rouse'  
im pe'ri al  
cat'e chise

13  
in form'al  
vol'u ble  
stri'dent  
sa'tyr  
in stall'ment  
rri

14  
tu'ber  
car'a mel  
qui'nine  
flus'ter  
in'ter lude

15  
al'cove  
gey'ser  
tur'ret  
gaud'i ly  
ob jec'tion

16  
ver'dure  
har mon'ic  
dis course'  
in spec'tion  
in di ges'tion

1 va lise' ram'part scrip'ture re preach' doc'trine	2 slat'tern van'dal ism bap tis'mal pen'guin prob'i ty	3 tab'u lar stub'ble pet'i ole dil'a to ry em bel'lish	4 buoy tal'on bur'ly vo'tive pit'tance
5 twee'zers stal'wart ve'he ment re'gen cy de par'ture	6 myrrh ser e nade' re vert' pep'sin con'course	7 saun'ter gran'ule van'guard chas'ti ty tran si'tion	8 pil'lo ry gro tesque' dis tinc'tion se ces'sion re cur'rence
9 em bar'go ed'i fice bron'chi al re frac'to ry clean'li ness	10 ver'ti cal pelf'i can tres'tle sur'cin gle com'ple ment	11 tre'mor scur'vy bun'ion sol'u ble sump'tu ous	12 trans'it huck'ster pru'dence col la'tion ven'tri cle
13 vig'i lance tran scribe' squa'lor sten'cil cel'lu loid	14 tri sect' sup plant' vex a'tious cat'a mount squeam'ish	15 ves'ti bule trin'i ty sas'sa fras chor'is ter sup'ple ment	16 squelch vi'rile re plete' tim'or ous spec'u late

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

155

1  
sei'zure  
hon'or a ry  
im ma ture'  
pheas'ant  
pes'ti lence

2  
ten'on  
jas'per  
lien  
im pan'el  
ter'ra pin

3  
im peach'  
per'fo rate  
hom'i cide  
im'po tent  
sol'vent

4  
mar'i time  
proffer  
rul'a ble  
hun'dredth  
re flec'tion

5  
riv'u let  
in cen'tive  
scor'pi on  
stur'geon  
col lec'tion

6  
swerve  
al bi'no  
tes'ti ly  
cru'ci ble  
pro vin'cial

7  
ban'yan  
mer'maid  
seg'ment  
a but'ment  
trans par'ent

8  
prox'y  
trig'ger  
in er'ti a  
stock ade'  
op por tune'

9  
can'on  
an'arch y  
bre vet'  
en sue'  
de'cen cy

10  
trom'bone  
li ba'tion  
col'an der  
ap pend'age  
con test'ant

11  
cho'ral  
bol'ster  
oc'u lar  
de cant'er  
pass'port

12  
ge ra'ni um  
seethe  
lax'a tive  
in sur'gent  
re sump'tion

13  
in trigue'  
a tone'ment  
cler'ic al  
goal  
ac knowl'dge

14  
lig'a ment  
a gree'ment  
cal'dron  
in fre'quent  
di ver'gence

15  
ves'tal  
car'nal  
de ri'sion  
em'i grant  
con'strue

16  
a dieu'  
bla'zon  
as sort'  
con'sort  
sec'u lar

<b>1</b> vic'ar scep'ter sor'cer y twit'ter vice'roy	<b>2</b> spav'in gen'tian sul'try bind'er y tram'mel	<b>3</b> ter'mi nus hand'i cap gid'di ness ab hor'rent harts'horn	<b>4</b> bar'na cle aqua'rium ab o li'tion en croach' ac quit'tal
<b>5</b> tu'nic gnarl ar cade' cal'dron ex'tant	<b>6</b> ar'go sy bril'lian cy en cum'ber change'a ble sub sist'ence	<b>7</b> cal'ci um chan'cel al'ba tross hel'le bore strych'nine	<b>8</b> gua'no se'rum clin'ic mo rose' cen'taur
<b>9</b> skew'er a vow'al clan'nish grov'el dis cov'er	<b>10</b> con coct' en vi'ron de crep'it ce les'tial gran'u late	<b>11</b> brough'am grav'el ly turn'stile chil'blain con'ju gate	<b>12</b> o'cher buffet ves'tige trench'er graph'ite
<b>13</b> for lorn' dis cred'it floun'der ac count'ant com bus'tion	<b>14</b> sleight con'jure guise dol'phin fil'trate	<b>15</b> seine sul'tan kha'ki co'hort tran'sept	<b>16</b> sig'net dul'cet cod'i cil re scind' fif'ti eth rri

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## BOOK VII

### I

in sti tu'tion	Home is the grandest of all institutions. — <i>Spurgeon</i> .
fru gal'i ty	Frugality is a great revenue. — <i>Latin</i> .
com'pe tence	A competence is vital to content. — <i>Young</i> .
in ex haust'i ble	Content is an inexhaustible treasure. — <i>Turkish</i> .
an nu'i ty	Thrift is better than an annuity. — <i>French</i> .

### II

em balm'	Books are embalmed minds. — <i>Bovee</i> .
im mor tal'i ty	Literature is the immortality of speech. — <i>Wilmot</i> .
journ'al ism	Journalism is organized gossip. — <i>Eggleston</i> .
u biq'ui tous	Reporters are ubiquitous. — <i>Argyle</i> .
om nip'o tence	The pencil's mute omnipotence. — <i>Moore</i> .

### III

si'lence	Speech is silver, silence is gold.
sanc'tu a ry	Silence is the sanctuary of truth.
as pire'	Silence aspires after truth. — <i>Bacon</i> .
ar'chi tec ture	Architecture is frozen music. — <i>Mme. de Stael</i> .
sculp'ture	Sculpture breaks the marble's sleep. — <i>Sergel</i> .

## I

an'chor age	Luck has but a slender anchorage. — <i>Danish</i> .
prod i gal'i ty	Idleness is the greatest prodigality.
in'do lence	Indolence is the mother of misery. — <i>Burton</i> .
prov'i dence	Providence assists not the idle. — <i>Latin</i> .
pro cras ti na'tion	Procrastination is the thief of time.

## II

pan'o ply	The surest panoply is innocence.
coun'te nance	An honest countenance is the best passport.
splen'dor	Character gives splendor to youth. — <i>Emerson</i> .
in vin'ci ble	Virtue alone is invincible. — <i>Latin</i> .
ap par'el	Virtue is the most beautiful apparel. — <i>Greek</i> .

## III

em bar'rass ment	Riches have their embarrassments. — <i>French</i> .
in sep'a ra ble	Riches and cares are inseparable.
e pit'o me	Money is the epitome of human power. — <i>Italian</i> .
de form'i ty	A mask of gold hides all deformities. — <i>Dickens</i> .
por tent'ous	Oh, how portentous is prosperity! — <i>Young</i> .

## IV

al'che my	No alchemy like saving.
wrin'kle	Wrinkled purses make wrinkled faces.
reck'on	Short reckonings make long friends.
de pend'ence	Dependence is a poor trade.
hand'i craft	A good handicraft has a golden foundation.

I

mel'an chol y	Affection, like melancholy, magnifies trifles. — <i>Hunt</i> .
fe lic'i ty	Our own felicity we make or find. — <i>Goldsmith</i> .
cir cum spec'tion	Felicity eats up circumspection.
gen er os'i ty	Generosity is the flower of justice. — <i>Hawthorne</i> .
anx i'e ty	The virtuous are free from anxiety. — <i>Confucius</i> .

II

ig no'ble	To be selfish is to be ignoble. — <i>Haweis</i> .
ob'sti na cy	A narrow mind begets obstinacy. — <i>Dryden</i> .
im pa'tience	Impatience never commands success. — <i>Chapin</i> .
ar'ro gance	Supple knees feed arrogance.
dys pep'si a	Envy — the dyspepsia of the mind.

III

punc tu al'i ty	Punctuality is the soul of business.
dex ter'i ty	Dexterity comes by experience.
van'i ty	Vanity is often the unseen spur. — <i>Thackeray</i> .
em'blem	The oak is the emblem of honor. — <i>Ellis</i> .
au dac'i ty	Success is the child of audacity.

IV

hoar'y	A hoary head is a crown of glory.
trou'ble some	Old age is a troublesome guest. — <i>German</i> .
pre ma ture'	Sorrow brings on premature old age. — <i>Latin</i> .
im ag i na'tion	The imagination never dies. — <i>Steadman</i> .
e ter'ni ty	Eternity, whose end no eye can reach. — <i>Milton</i> .



## I

pi'e ty	One's piety is best displayed in his pursuits. — <i>Alcott</i> .
no'bod y	Everybody's business is nobody's business.
de prave'	To a depraved taste sweet is bitter. — <i>Spanish</i> .
mock'er y	Mockery is the fume of little hearts. — <i>Tennyson</i> .
sub lime'	Plain truth is sublime. — <i>Bulwer</i> .

## II

sloth	Sloth maketh all things difficult, industry easy.
jest	He jests at scars that never felt a wound. — <i>Shakes</i> .
preach	He who lives well is the best preacher. — <i>Cervantes</i> .
ton'ic	Defeat is a tonic to a brave man.
slug'gard	Plow deep while sluggards sleep. — <i>Franklin</i> .

## III

nur'ture	Nurture your minds with great thoughts.
her'o ism	To believe in heroism makes heroes. — <i>Disraeli</i> .
op por tu'ni ty	A wise man will make opportunities. — <i>Bacon</i> .
e va'sion	Crafty evasions save not veracity.
pa'tri ot ism	American patriotism must be a household virtue.

## IV

an'gling,	Angling is an innocent cruelty. — <i>Parker</i> .
lapse	Rocks show the lapse of ages. — <i>Dana</i> .
pri me'val	The prairie is primeval nature. — <i>Chadbourne</i> .
hur'ri cane	Blow not against the hurricane.
al'le go ry	Chess is a wooden or ivory allegory. — <i>Chatfield</i> .

I

com pli ca'tion	Poverty is a complication of evils.
ad ver'si ty	Adversity has no friends. — <i>Tacitus</i> .
lit i ga'tion	Litigation and gaming bring many to want.
van'quish	The vanquished have no friends. — <i>Southey</i> .
con so la'tion	Even success needs its consolation. — <i>Eliot</i> .

II

tol'er a ble	Good humor makes all things tolerable. — <i>Beecher</i> .
e lix'ir	The best elixir is a friend. — <i>Somerville</i> .
clem'en cy	Clemency alone makes us equal to God.
as sim'i late	Clemency and virtue assimilate to God. — <i>Petrarch</i> .
eq'ui ty	Equity is half religion. — <i>Turkish</i> .

III

pur vey'or	Memory is the purveyor of reason.
re cip'ro cal	Protection and patriotism are reciprocal. — <i>Calhoun</i> .
leg'a cy	Wisdom is neither inheritance nor legacy. — <i>Goethe</i> .
ab'sti nence	Abstinence is the best medicine. — <i>Tamil</i> .
hu mil' i ty	Humility often gains more than pride. — <i>Italian</i> .

IV

com mod'i ty	Common sense is a rare commodity. — <i>Moore</i> .
ob scure'	Content thyself to be obscurely great. — <i>Addison</i> .
hum'ble	Heaven blesses the humble earth. — <i>Platt</i> .
in vul'ner a ble	True nobility is invulnerable.
de lib er a'tion	Deliberation is not delaying.

## I

clan des'tine	Meddle not with clandestine affairs.
com pli'ance	Much compliance, much craft.
ap pear'ance	Appearances are deceitful.
ser'pent	Serpents lie where flowers grow.
hyp'o crite	Actors are the only honest hypocrites. — <i>Hazlitt</i> .

## II

in quis' i tive	Shun an inquisitive person. — <i>Latin</i> .
in'so lence	Insolence puts an end to friendship.
jeal'ous y	Jealousy is worse than witchcraft. — <i>German</i> .
pan e gyr'ic	Satires run faster than panegyrics.
in sa'tia ble	Avarice is insatiable. — <i>L'Estrange</i> .

## III

u na nim'i ty	A common danger produces unanimity. — <i>Latin</i> .
pen'i tence	Beg pardon is the best penitence. — <i>German</i> .
dis par'age	He who disparages wants to buy. — <i>French</i> .
chol'er	Choler hates a counselor.
pro fan'i ty	Nothing will justify profanity. — <i>Jackson</i> .

## IV

trans gres'sion	An unasked excuse infers transgression. — <i>Italian</i> .
ob liv'i on	The noblest remedy of injuries is oblivion.
a pol' o gize	Never apologize for showing feeling.
as suage'	By telling our woes we often assuage them. — <i>French</i> .
mar'tyr	Soldiers are martyrs to ambition. — <i>Shaw</i> .

I

len'i ty	Too much lenity makes robbers bold.— <i>Shakespeare</i> .
nau'se ate	Too much of a thing nauseates.— <i>Latin</i> .
sur'feit	One may be surfeited by eating tarts.— <i>French</i> .
sa ti'e ty	Even honey occasions satiety.— <i>Greek</i> .
fa mil iar'i ty	Too much familiarity breeds contempt.

II

plen'ti ful	The beautiful is never plentiful.— <i>Emerson</i> .
crit'i cism	Good criticism is very rare.— <i>Emerson</i> .
a nat'o my	Logic is the anatomy of thought.— <i>Locke</i> .
ep'och	The seasons, like life, have four epochs.— <i>Ovid</i> .
fore bod'ing	Childhood has no forebodings.— <i>Eliot</i> .

III

su per sti'tious	Better be dumb than superstitious.— <i>Johnson</i> .
en gen'der	Prosperity engenders sloth.— <i>Livy</i> .
com pet'i tor	Scepters and suitors hate competitors.
se di'tious	The most seditious are the most cowardly.— <i>Tacitus</i> .
cov'et ous ness	Covetousness brings nothing home.

IV

cre du'li ty	Credulity thinks others shortsighted.
des'po tism	Despair defies even despotism.— <i>Byron</i> .
su'i cide	Skepticism is slow suicide.— <i>Emerson</i> .
in grat'i tude	Ingratitude is the daughter of pride.
in iq'ui ty	He that sows iniquity shall reap sorrow.

## I

e quiv o ca'tion	Equivocation is first cousin to a lie.
ve rac'i ty	Crafty evasions save not veracity.
per'fi dy	Perfidy often recoils upon its author. — <i>La Fontaine</i> .
ma lev'o lent	A busybody is always malevolent. — <i>Latin</i> .
sep'ul cher	A flatterer's throat is an open sepulcher. — <i>Italian</i> .

## II

bur'den some	Nothing is so burdensome as a secret. — <i>French</i> .
dis cern'	Secret fire is discerned by its smoke. — <i>Catalan</i> .
wea'sel	It is hard to catch a weasel asleep.
rail'ler y	Leave raillery when it is most agreeable.
par'a site	The parasite has no roots.

## III

per vade'	Electricity pervades all matter. — <i>Morse</i> .
civ i li za'tion	Steam is the wings of civilization. — <i>Todd</i> .
phleg mat'ic	The world belongs to the phlegmatic.
per sua'sion	Persuasion is better than force.
con triv'ance	Contrivance is better than force.

## IV

cow'ard ice	Tears are no proof of cowardice. — <i>Sterne</i> .
sub'tile	Artists are men of subtile craft. — <i>Galt</i> .
lib er al'i ty	Liberality is not giving largely but wisely.
cap'ti vate	Small minds are captivated by trifles. — <i>Ovid</i> .
al ter'nate	Alternate rest and labor long endure. — <i>Ovid</i> .

I

aus tere'	The nakedness of austere truth! — <i>Wordsworth</i> .
re pent'ance	Amendment is repentance.
quench	Fire is not quenched with fire. — <i>Italian</i> .
in cre du'li ty	Incredulity should make men advised.
in no va'tion	Innovations are dangerous.

II

rec'on cile	A reconciled friend is a double enemy.
im'pu dence	Ignorance is the mother of impudence.
per'emp to ry	Never judge peremptorily. — <i>Richardson</i> .
ob li ga'tion	Excess of obligation may lose a friend.
em'per or	Only one can be emperor. — <i>German</i> .

III

pu sil la nim'i ty	Patience and pusillanimity are two things.
as ser'tion	Assertion is no proof. — <i>German</i> .
mis chance'	Fear not to-morrow's mischance. — <i>Turkish</i> .
bar'ba rism	Civilization succeeds barbarism.
ar is toc'ra cy	Even workhouses have their aristocracy.

IV

con ceit'	Quick wits are generally conceited.
ob se'qui ous ness	Obsequiousness begets friends. — <i>Terence</i> .
suc cess'	Success leads to insolence. — <i>Latin</i> .
for bid'den	Forbidden fruit is sweetest.
de ride'	Deride not the unfortunate.

## I

in spi ra'tion	The lives of martyrs are an inspiration.		
in'fi nite	Martyrs make infinite sacrifices.		
ig'no min y	They shrink not from ignominy.		
cru'ci fy	They are ready to be crucified even.		
daunt	Their faith and courage is dauntless.		
in fin'i ty	cru'ci fix	sac ri fi'cial	mar'tyr dom
cour a'geous	in fin i tes'i mal	cru ci fix'ion	ig no min'i ous

## II

mech'an ism	Few understand the mechanism of common machines.		
in tel'li gi ble	Can you explain the trolley car intelligibly ?		
dem'on strate	Can you demonstrate the running of a watch ?		
con cep'tion	Have you a clear conception of a typewriter ?		
bar'ri er	Lack of comprehension is not a barrier to use.		
mech a ni'cian	ma chin'ist	dem on stra'tion	dem'on stra tor
me chan'ic al	in tel'li gence	de mon'stra ble	con ceiv'a ble

## III

os ten ta'tious	Avoid ostentatious display of wealth.		
ma lign'	The influence of ostentation is malign.		
en'mi ty	It begets envy and enmity.		
pas'sion	These passions should not be stimulated.		
re press'	They ought rather to be repressed.		
a void'ance	ma lig'nant	in flu en'tial	pas'sion ate
os ten'si ble	ma lig'nan cy	in flu en'tial ly	re pres'sion
wealth'i ly	ma lig'ni ty	en'vi ous	re press'ive

## I

me'di o cre	Most men are of mediocre ability.
rar'i ty	A genius is a great rarity.
dearth	There is a dearth even of marked talent.
in'born	Neither genius nor talent is wholly inborn.
sus cep'ti ble	Any native power is susceptible of improvement.

me di oc'ri ty	rar'e fy	tal'ent ed	im prov'a ble
rar e fac'tion	rare'ness	na tiv'i ty	sus cep ti bil'i ty

## II

a bet'	One who instigates or incites is said to abet.
ac ces'so ry	An abetter is an accomplice or accessory.
mal e fac'tor	These terms are applied to felons and malefactors.
of fense'	An accessory is guilty of criminal offense.
per'pe tra tor	The accessory may be worse than the perpetrator.

ap pli'ance	in sti ga'tion	in cite'ment	crim'i nate
per pe tra'tion	in'sti ga tor	fe lo'ni ous	crim'i nal ly

## III

mes'mer ist	Did you ever see a mesmerist operate?
vic'tim	The mesmerist controls the will of his victim.
stu'pid	Stupid things are done under mesmeric influence.
sub mis'sion	Submission to mesmerists is unsafe.
hyp'no tism	Hypnotism is similar to mesmerism.

mes'mer ize	vic'tim ize	stu'pe fy	sub mis'sive
mes mer'ic al	con trol'ler	stu pid'i ty	hyp'no tize
si mil'i tude	sim i lar'i ty	sim'i lar ly	hyp not' ic



## I

rite	Marriage rites are performed by ministers.		
mat'ri mo ny	Men and women enter matrimony by marrying.		
dis so lu'tion	The dissolution of marriage is divorce.		
bach'e lor	An unmarried man is a bachelor.		
spin'ster	An unmarried woman is a spinster.		
per form'ance	min'is try	mat ri mo'ni al	bach'e lor ship
mar'riage a ble	min is te'ri al	di vorce'ment	bach'e lor hood

## II

eu'pho ny	Words are modified in form for euphony.		
e lim'i nate	Unpleasant sounds are eliminated.		
rhythm	Rhythm is an essential part of poetry.		
e lide'	Vowels are elided for the sake of rhythm.		
al lit er a'tion	Alliteration occurs in some poetry.		
rhyth'mic	mod i fi ca'tion	e lim i na'tion	e li'sion
eu phon'ic	eu pho'ni ous	al lit'er a tive	po et'ic al

## III

mor tal'i ty	Mortality has been reduced in recent years.		
suc cumb'	Diseases once fatal now succumb to treatment.		
cur'a ble	Diphtheria, treated promptly, is curable.		
tu ber cu lo'sis	Physicians are learning to control tuberculosis.		
pneu mo'ni a	Pneumonia is dreaded, but is not necessarily fatal.		
mor'tal ly	re du'ci ble	fa tal'i ty	diph the rit'ic
im mor'tal	prompt'i tude	fa'tal ism	tu ber'cu lar
im mor'tal ize	fa'tal ly	fa'tal ist	dread'naught

## I

ban'ble	Do not be attracted by baubles.		
daz'zle	Be not dazzled by vain show.		
de lude'	Refuse to be deluded.		
dis crim'i nate	Learn to discriminate.		
ex'cel lence	Choose real excellence, not mere appearance.		
at trac'tion	dis crim'i nate ly	ex'cel len cy	re al'i ty
dis crim i na'tion	dis crim'i na tive	ex'cel lent ly	de lu'sion

## II

be nign'	Charity has a benign influence.		
re cip'i ent	It blesses dispenser as well as recipient.		
in'di gent	Even the indigent may give as well as receive.		
mil lion aire'	No millionaire is too rich to accept charity.		
be nev'o lence	Charity is benevolence, good will, affection.		
be nig'nant	dis pen sa'tion	ac cept'a ble	in'di gence
be nig'ni ty	in dis pen sa bil'i ty	ac cept'ance	af fec'tion ate

## III

myth	A myth is a popular fable.		
ex traor'di na ry	It tells of extraordinary deeds.		
ac'tor	The actors are gods and goddesses.		
su per hu'man	Or they may be persons with superhuman powers.		
Gre'cian	You must know many Grecian myths.		
myth'ic al	pop'u lace	pop'u lous	per'son age
my thol'o gy	pop u lar'i ty	fab'u lous	per'son ate
my thol'o gist	pop'u lar ize	ac'tress	per son al'i ty
PH			

## I

knight	The feudal knights rode noble steeds.		
ca par'i son	The knights' steeds were richly caparisoned.		
joust	A joust was a knight's most exciting recreation.		
tour'na ment	A joust was a military tournament.		
ar'mor	Mounted, in full armor, the knights charged madly.		
knight'hood	ex cit'a ble	ex cit a bil'i ty	ar mo'ri al
no bil'i ty	ex cite'ment	mil'i tant	char'ger

## II

ca price'	Do not get a reputation for caprice.		
fic'kle	Caprice means fickleness.		
whim	It means acting according to whim.		
sta bil'i ty	Cultivate stability of character.		
ad mi ra'tion	Thus you will win respect, possibly admiration.		
ca pri'cious	pos si bil'i ty	ac cord'ance	cul'ti va tor
ca pri'cious ness	whim si cal'i ty	char ac ter is'tic	whim'si cal

## III

be hest'	Heed the behests of conscience.		
mon'i tor	Conscience is a monitor worthy of respect.		
deaf	Turn not a deaf ear to her warnings.		
be hoove'	It behooves you to consult her often.		
a stray'	Be guided by her; you'll not go astray.		
con sci en'tious	re spect'a ble	deaf'en ing	be hoof'
mon i to'ri al	re spect a bil'i ty	deaf'ness	con sul ta'tion
mo ni'tion	re spec'tive ly	wor'thi ly	guid'ance

## I

ca tas'tro phe	Earthquakes are natural catastrophes.		
o ver whelm'	They overwhelm without warning.		
stanch	The stanchest structures are shattered.		
ab'ject	Men flee in abject terror.		
sus pense'	Fortunately agonized suspense is not prolonged.		
sus pen'sion	o ver whelm'ing ly	ter'ror ize	ab jec'tion
pro lon ga'tion	struc'tur al	ter'ror ism	ab'ject ly

## II

pee'vish	Peevish people are not companionable.		
cap'tious	They are cap'tious and irritable.		
quer'u lous	They are querulous and complaining.		
cav'il	They are constantly caviling.		
dis a gree'a ble	They are disagreeable to themselves even.		
ir'ri tant	cap'tious ness	com plaint'	cav'il er
ir ri ta'tion	quer'u lous ness	com plain'ant	dis a gree'ment

## III

cas'u al	Habits demand more than casual attention.		
dom'i nate	They dominate our lives.		
vi'tal	Hence their character is of vital importance.		
fore'thought	By forethought we may determine our habits.		
aft'er thought	By afterthought their control is difficult.		
ha bit'u al	dom'i nant	dom i na'tion	vi'tal ize
hab'i tude	dom'i nance	dom i neer'	de ter mi na'tion
ha bit'u ate	dom'i nan cy	cas'u al ty	de ter'mi na ble

## I

an'a lyst	The chemist is an analyst.		
de com pose'	He analyzes substances by decomposing them.		
con stit'u ent	He resolves them into their constituent parts.		
qual'i ta tive	By qualitative analysis he finds the elements.		
quan'ti ta tive	By quantitative analysis he finds the amounts.		
an a lyt'ic al	sub stan'tial ly	de com pos'a ble	re solv'a ble
el e men'ta ry	con stit'u en cy	de com po si'tion	re solv'ent

## II

syn'the sis	Synthesis is the opposite of analysis.		
syn'the sist	Chemists are synthesists as well as analysts.		
hy'dro gen	For example, they unite oxygen and hydrogen.		
in gre'di ent	These are the ingredients of water.		
dif fuse'	They are widely diffused chemical elements.		
syn thet'ic	ex em'plar	u'ni ty	dif fu'sive
ex em'pli fy	ex'em pla ry	dif fu'sion	dif fuse'ness

## III

de claim'	Orators declaim in political campaigns.		
ha rangue'	They harangue the assembled multitudes.		
ef fec't'	They often seek effect rather than fact.		
laud	They laud their candidates extravagantly.		
al low'ance	It is safe to make large allowances.		
dec la ma'tion	ex trav'a gance	ef fec'tu ate	laud'a ble
de clam'a to ry	as sem'blage	ef fec'tive ly	laud'a to ry
mul ti tu'di nous	pol i ti'cian	ef fec'ti ble	can'di da cy

## I

de co'rous	Cultivate decorous speech and behavior.
pro pri'e ty	Observe the proprieties of place and occasion.
de'fer ence	Show deference to superiors.
ci vil'i ty	Show civility and courtesy to all.
con de scend'	You will rarely need to show condescension.

de co'rum	ob serv'ing	con de scend'ing ly	su pe ri or'i ty
oc ca'sion al	def er en'tial	de co'rous ly	cul ti va'tion

## II

her'mit	A hermit voluntarily shuns society.
sol'i tude	He seeks the solitude of forest or desert.
in'ter course	He avoids human intercourse.
re cluse'	He is a recluse.
ec cen'tric	Hermits are eccentric individuals.

her'mit age	sol i taire'	re clu'sive	in di vid'u al ize
sol'i ta ry	sol'i ta ri ly	in di vid u al'i ty	ec cen tric'i ty

## III

an tiq'ui ty	Records of antiquity are found on monuments.
in scribe'	They were inscribed by the ancients.
de ci'pher	They are often deciphered with difficulty.
hi er o glyph'ic	Hieroglyphics are not easy to translate.
ef face'	Some records have been completely effaced.

an tique'	an ti qua'ri an	in scrip'tion	trans lat'or
an'ti quate	mon u men'tal	in scrip'tive	com plete'ness
an'ti qua ry	ef face'ment	trans la'tion	com ple'tion

## I

fal'la cy	Many arguments contain fallacies.		
prem'ise	Often the premises are unsound.		
as sump'tion	An assumption may be treated as a fact.		
in'fer ence	The premises may not justify the inference.		
scru'ti nize	Every argument should be closely scrutinized.		
fal la'cious	in fer'a ble	jus ti fi ca'tion	jus ti fi'a ble
ar gu men'ta tive	in fer en'tial	jus'ti fi er	scru'ti ny

## II

en thu'si asm	Enthusiasm is invaluable.		
zeal	Enthusiasm is intense interest, zeal.		
en light'en	It should be enlightened and controlled.		
re straint'	It should submit to the restraints of reason.		
fa nat'ic	An unrestrained enthusiast is a fanatic.		
en light'en ment	en thu'si ast	zeal'ot	fa nat'ic al
in ten'sive ly	en thu si as'tic	zeal'ous ly	fa nat'i cism

## III

so'da	Soda water bubbles and hisses.		
ef fer vesce'	This is called effervescing.		
eb ul li'tion	Escaping gas causes this ebullition.		
car bon'ic	This gas is carbonic acid.		
fer ment'	Fermenting liquors effervesce, also.		
ef fer ves'cent	car bo na'ceous	car'bon ate	a cid'i fy
ef fer ves'cence	car bon if'er ous	fer men ta'tion	gas'e ous
es cape'ment	car'bon ize	fer ment'a tive	gas'sy PH

## I

flip'pant	Never treat serious subjects flippantly.
va cu'i ty	You only disclose the vacuity of your mind.
dis gust'	You grieve your friends and disgust others.
rev'er ence	Cultivate reverence.
pro found'	Think deeply ; feel profoundly.

flip'pan cy	dis clo'sure	re vere'	rev'er ent ly
vac'u um	dis gust'ing	rev'er end	pro fun'di ty

## II

con stel la'tion	A constellation is a group of fixed stars.
fir'ma ment	The firmament is studded with constellations.
at trib'ute	The superstitious attribute power to them.
ter res'tri al	They ascribe to them terrestrial influences.
as trol'o ger	Astrologers claim to know these influences.

fix'ed ly	fix'ture	as crib'a ble	as trol'o gy
fix'i ty	at trib'u tive	as crip'tion	claim'ant

## III

e'go tist	An egotist is unduly devoted to himself.
ex ag'ger ate	He exaggerates his own importance.
min'i mize	He minimizes or neglects others' importance.
o'di um	He incurs the odium of his associates.
em'u late	The egotist is not to be emulated.

e'go ism	ex ag ger a'tion	de vout'	o'di ous
e'go tism	em u la'tion	dev o tee'	neg'li gent
e go tis'tic	min'i mum	de vo'tion al	neg'li gence



## I

an'te lope	The antelope is a deerlike quadruped.		
ru'mi nant	It is a ruminant animal.		
a gil'i ty	It is distinguished for its agility.		
gre ga'ri ous	Most species are gregarious.		
ga zelle'	The gazelle is a species of antelope.		
ru'mi nate	an'i mal ism	dis tin'guish a ble	spe cif'ic
ru mi na'tion	an i mal'cule	spec i fi ca'tion	ag'ile

## II

hic'cough	Hiccoughing is disagreeable and painful.		
di'a phragm	The hiccough originates in the diaphragm.		
con vul'sive	It consists of a sudden, convulsive inspiration.		
ex pi ra'tion	Expiration immediately follows.		
lar'ynx	A peculiar sound is made in the larynx.		
pain'less	o rig i nal'i ty	con sist'ent	ex pir'a to ry
con vulse'	o'rig'i na tor	con sist'en cy	pe cul iar'i ty

## III

flac'cid	Who wants flaccid muscles?		
rig'id	Who does not prefer them rigid?		
rig'or	Rigorous exercise will harden them.		
per sist'	Exercise should be persistent, not violent.		
pre ced'ence	Exercise should take precedence of medicine.		
flac cid'i ty	ri gid'i ty	pre ced'en cy	med'i cate
pre fer'ment	rig'or ous ly	per sist'ence	me dic'i nal
pref er en'tial	prec'e dent	per sist'en cy	med'i cat ed

## I

hy poc'ri sy	Hypocrisy is universally condemned.		
sim'u late	A hypocrite simulates or dissimulates.		
dis sem'bler	He is a dissembler.		
des'pi ca ble	He is a despicable character.		
pit'i a ble	He is pitiable as well as contemptible.		
hyp o crit'ic al	con dem na'tion	sim u la'tion	pit'i ful
u ni ver'sal ism	con dem'na to ry	con temp'tu ous	pit'i less

## II

et'i quette	Strict etiquette is observed in army and navy.		
sa lute'	Formal salutes play a prominent part.		
squad'ron	Friendly squadrons salute by firing guns.		
bur'i al	Salutes are fired at the burial of officers.		
roy'al	A royal salute consists of twenty-one guns.		
prom'i nence	sal u ta'tion	sa lu ta to'ri an	for mal'i ty
prom'on to ry	sa lu'ta to ry	roy'al ty	form'al ism

## III

hei'nous	Heinous crimes are still committed.		
right'eous	The most righteous communities are not exempt.		
mon'ster	Inhuman monsters know not self-restraint.		
id'i ot	They are moral idiots.		
fla'grant	Their flagrant deeds shock the moral sense.		
right'ful ly	mon'strous	fla'gran cy	sen'si bly
right'eous ness	mon stros'i ty	sen si bil'i ty	id i ot'ic
ex emp'tion	in hu man'i ty	sen'si tive ness	id'i o cy
en			

## I

sal'u ta ry	Vaccination is a salutary measure.		
pre vent'ive	It is a preventive of smallpox.		
ef'fi ca cy	A few still doubt its efficacy.		
lan'cet	The skin is punctured with a lancet.		
lymph	Lymph is introduced into the puncture.		
meas'ur a ble	ef fi ca'cious	doubt'ful	in tro duc'tion
meas'ure ment	pre vent'a ble	lym phat'ic	in tro duc'to ry

## II

tem'per a ment	We classify people according to temperament.		
grav'i ty	A melancholic temperament disposes to gravity.		
ti mid'i ty	It inclines to timidity.		
te na'cious	The melancholic are tenacious of purpose.		
san'guine	The sanguine is opposed to the melancholic.		
clas si fi ca'tion	grav'i tate	in dis posed'	san'gui na ry
in cli na'tion	grav i ta'tion	te nac'i ty	con san guin'i ty

## III

lin'e age	Some folks delight in tracing lineage.		
pro gen'i tor	They find the common progenitor of many people.		
ped'i gree	They are proud of their pedigrees.		
gen e al'o gy	Such study of ancestors is called genealogy.		
as sid'u ous	Some people study genealogy assiduously.		
lin'e ar	trace'a ble	prog'e ny	an'ces try
lin'e al	tra'cer y	gen e al'o gist	an ces'tral
lin'e a ment	de light'ful	gen e a log'ic al	as si du'i ty

## I

hu'mor ous	Satire is usually cutting, sometimes humorous.		
re buke'	Satire is a means of rebuking vice and folly.		
rep ro ba'tion	Vices and follies are held up to reprobation.		
wit'ti ly	They are ridiculed wittily.		
verse	Satires may be in verse or prose.		
sa tir'ic al	hu'mor ist	ri dic'u lous	ver'si fy
sat'ir ize	wit'ti cism	ver si fi ca'tion	pros'y

## II

tor ment'	Do not torment dumb animals.		
tan'ta lize	Do not tantalize them.		
bru'tal	Such action is brutal.		
re act'	It is certain to react upon you.		
cal'lous	It will make you callous and indifferent.		
bru tal'i ty	bru'tish ness	cer'tain ly	in dif'fer ence
bru'tal ize	re ac'tion a ry	cer'tain ty	cal los'i ty

## III

tac'tics	Tactics is "the art of being the stronger."		
ad'mi ra ble	Such is Napoleon's admirable characterization.		
ev o lu'tion	Tactics concerns the evolutions of an army.		
wrought	Military tactics has been wrought out amply.		
per fec'tion	It has been reduced to scientific perfection.		
art'ful	e volve'	am'pli fy	sci'en tist
art'less	ev o lu'tion a ry	am'pli tude	per fec't'i ble
tac ti'cian	con cern'ment	mil'i tate	ad'mi ra bly

## I

na'val	Naval tactics is also elaborate.		
un der go'	It has undergone revolutionary changes.		
ad'vent	The advent of steam was one great cause.		
ord'nance	Armor plate and improved ordnance aided.		
tor pe'do	Torpedoes and submarine boats are contributing.		
e lab o ra'tion	rev o lu'tion ize	caus'al	con trib'u tor
im prove'ment	rev o lu'tion ist	con tri bu'tion	con trib'u to ry

## II

lan'guid	Extreme heat makes one languid.		
las'si tude	It causes lassitude of body.		
list'less	It induces listlessness.		
e ner'vate	Long continued, it is enervating.		
con duce'	The tropics do not conduce to ambition.		
lan'guor	in duce'ment	con tin'u al	con tin'u ous
lan'guish	con du'cive	con tin'u ance	con ti nu'i ty

## III

tar'iff	A tariff is a source of revenue.		
in'fant	It is also used to protect infant industries.		
fos'ter	Taxing imports fosters domestic industries.		
pro vo'ca tive	Tariff revision is provocative of controversy.		
par'a mount	It is often a paramount political issue.		
in'fan cy	in fan'ti cide	pro tec'tion	do mes'ti cate
in'fan tile	in dus'tri ous	pro tec'tion ist	do mes tic'i ty
in'fan tine	im por ta'tion	pro tect'or ate	tax'a ble

## I

lep'ro sy	Leprosy is not prevalent.
cu ta'ne ous	It is a cutaneous disease.
in cur'a ble	It is regarded as incurable.
af flict'	There is no more terrible affliction.
seg're gate	The afflicted are permanently segregated.

lep'er	re gard'less	pre vail'ing	per'ma nence
lep'rous	ter'ri bly	prev'a lence	seg re ga'tion

## II

cir'cum stance	Circumstantial evidence may not be conclusive.		
e qual'i ty	It is not on an equality with direct evidence.		
suf fice'	It often suffices to convict, however.		
ex ten'u ate	Extenuating circumstances are considered.		
le'ni en cy	They frequently move the judge to leniency.		
e'qual ize	di rect'o ry	ex ten u a'tion	fre'quen cy
e qua'tion	di rect'o rate	le'ni ent ly	. mov'a ble

## III

tho'rax	The heart is in the cavity of the thorax.		
pow'er ful	The walls are composed of powerful muscles.		
di late'	The heart contracts and dilates.		
cir cu la'tion	Thus is circulation compelled and regulated.		
pul sa'tion	The pulsations are easily felt.		
tho rac'ic	com pos'ite	com pos'er	pul'sate
heart'i ly	com pos'i tor	di la'tion	reg'u la tor
heart'less ness	com po'sure	con tract'ile	cir'cu la to ry

## I

vi cis'si tude	Life is full of vicissitude.		
e qua nim'i ty	Accept your portion with equanimity.		
ex ult'	Indulge not in excessive exultation.		
de ject'	Yield not to unseemly dejection.		
des'ti ny	Meet your destiny cheerfully and fearlessly.		
in dul'gence	ex ult'ant	de ject'ed ly	des'tine
in dul'gent	ex ult'ing ly	cheer'i ly	des ti na'tion

## II

li'bel	Never resort to slander or libel.		
ca lum'ni ous	Both are calumnious.		
de fame'	Slander is spoken, libel is written, defamation.		
mal'ice	They are instigated by malice.		
pun'ish a ble	They are punishable by fine and imprisonment.		
slan'der ous	ca lum'ni ate	li'bel ant	de fam'a to ry
li'bel ous	ca lum'ni a tor	pu'ni tive	ma li'cious ly

## III

spasm	Spasms are violent muscular contractions.		
mor'bid	They are involuntary and morbid.		
ep'i lep sy	Epilepsy is a form of spasm.		
hys te'ri a	Convulsive hysteria is another example.		
suc ces'sion	The contractions follow in quick succession.		
vi'o lent ly	con tract'i ble	ep i lep'tic	quick'en
spas mod'ic	con tract'ive	hys ter'ics	suc ces'sor
hys ter'ic al	in vol'un ta ri ly	con trac til'i ty	suc ces'sive ly

## I

spec'ta cle	The populace delights in spectacles.		
pag'eant	Pageants interest and impress the multitude.		
pre di lec'tion	Kings recognize this predilection.		
ca'ter	They cater to it.		
fa'vor	Thus do they seek popular favor.		
spec tac'u lar	pag'eant ry	rec og ni'tion	rec'og ni za ble
pop'u late	im pres'sion a ble	re cog'ni zance	fa'vor it ism

## II

rec'om pense	Recompense those to whom you are indebted.		
re quite'	Requite their services generously.		
ex pense'	Repay them their expenses.		
re mu'ner ate	Remunerate their losses.		
e quiv'a lent	Render them an equivalent for everything.		
in debt'ed ness	re quit'al	serv'ile	re pay'ment
e quiv'a lence	ex pen'sive ly	serv'ile ly	re mu'ner a tive

## III

rec'ti tude	Walk the path of rectitude.		
de'vi ate	Deviate not from it.		
con'se crate	Consecrate head, heart, and hand to noble effort.		
mo'tive	Act only from pure motives.		
com men'su rate	And may ability be commensurate with ambition.		
de'vi ous	no'bly	pure'ness	com men'su ra ble
de vi a'tion	hand'i ly	pu'ri fi er	com men su ra'tion
con se cra'tion	heart'i ness	pu ri fi ca'tion	am bi'tious ly



## ACCENT

Some words, spelled alike, are distinguished in pronunciation by the accent. With few exceptions, these words are accented on the first syllable when they are used as nouns, on the last syllable when they are used as verbs.

*Illustrations*

com'pound	The druggist sold several compounds.
com pound'	The druggist compounds the medicine.
con'test	There was a contest about the will.
con test'	The heirs contested the will.
con'tract	The contract was signed by both parties.
con tract'	The man contracted to build the house.
con'vict	The convict was in jail.
con vict'	The evidence was sufficient to convict him.
ex'port	No tax can be placed on exports.
ex port'	Many manufacturers export their products.
ex'tract	Vanilla extract is used for flavoring.
ex tract'	Manufacturers extract the oil from a bean.
in'sult	The act was regarded as an insult.
in sult'	The prisoner insulted the officer.
pres'ent	The picture was a present to the school.
pre sent'	A boy was chosen to present it.
ref'use	The refuse was carted away.
re fuse'	The driver refused to take any money.
prog'ress	The boy made good progress in his work.
pro gress'	He progressed as rapidly as possible.

The prefixes *un* and *dis* generally mean *not*.

The prefix *in* (with the forms *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*) often means *not*.

*Illustrations*

un + certain = not certain ; dis + similar = not similar ;

in + exact = not exact.

I

in ca'pa ble	Washington was incapable of treachery.
dis hon'est	He was never accused of dishonesty.
im pos'si ble	A falsehood was impossible for him.
im pru'dent	He was never imprudent in action.
un blem'ished	His character was unblemished.

II

un bal'ance	Washington was never unbalanced by success.
in de ci'sion	He never failed because of indecision.
in com plete'	His plans were never incomplete.
in ac'cu rate	His work was never inaccurate.
un fin'ished	He never left work unfinished.

III

in ca pac'i ty	Several of Washington's officers showed incapacity.
dis loy'al	Some of these were disloyal to him.
ir res'o lute	One leader was irresolute in character.
in ac'tion	He lost a battle through inaction.
dis o be'di ent	He was even disobedient.

1	2	3	4
eth'ic al	sat'el lite	am phib'i an	con'ju gal
ga loche'	ret'i cule	de lin'quent	lib'er a tor
noc tur'nal	gran'u lar	ab dom'i nal	es'ti ma ble
leg'end a ry	ul te'ri or	gram ma'ri an	de cap'i tate
pa ren'the sis	de mean'or	con glom'er ate	am phi the'a ter

5	6	7	8
ac cred'it	li'bel ous	de cliv'i ty	go'pher
ger mane'	de lu'so ry	tax'i der my	pa la'ver
con niv'ance	strat'a gem	ste're o scope	de bauch'
de gen'er ate	su per sede'	con'gress man	ac cen'tu ate
mim'e o graph	tech nol'o gy	a ban'don ment	gram mat'ic al

9	10	11	12
con'script	eu'lo gize	mar'ti net	a bu'sive
ve ra'cious	gar'goyle	con nu'bi al	de cid'u ous
de lin'e ate	stra te'gic	per cep'tion	gra tu'i tous
a nem'o ne	ac a dem'ic	deg ra da'tion	fos sil if'er ous
pan'the ism	dec o ra'tion	grat i fi ca'tion	an e mom'e ter

13	14	15	16
gran'di ose	a mal'gam	re veil'le	pal'ette
suc'co tash	ac qui esce'	de mur'rage	me'di an
de moc'ra cy	e van gel'ic	ded i ca'tion	ac cor'di on
val e dic'to ry	con sec'u tive	su per'flu ous	pan'to graph
pan de mo'ni um	te leg'ra pher	re tal i a'tion	per pen dic'u lar

1	2	3	4
seign'ior	sur viv'al	de pop'u late	a bey'ance
de pos'i tor	ex e cu'tion	ex ca va'tion	con'di ment
re or'gan ize	ab surd'i ty	meer'schaum	ab strac'tion
ex as'per ate	de mor'al ize	con den sa'tion	par'si mo ny
ab ste'mi ous	mel o dra'ma	par lia men'ta ry	ex cep'tion al

5	6	7	8
par'a dox	glob'ule	re mon'strate	re viv'i fy
me an'der	lit'i gate	con fis ca'tion	pa py'rus
o bit'u a ry	o bei'sance	ex hor ta'tion	guar'an ty
de plor'a ble	sac ri le'gious	con fla gra'tion	re tro act'ive
ne go ti a'tion	ac cla ma'tion	con fir ma'tion	an ach'ro nism

9	10	11	12
ac cli'mate	sem'i nal	fa ce'tious	hal'cy on
parch'ment	pab'u lum	mac'er ate	ad'ju tant
neu tral'i ty	per di'tion	ob lit'er ate	dep o si'tion
se pul'chral	de prav'i ty	ne crol'o gy	ex ha la'tion
dep u ta'tion	ob'li ga to ry	ac com'pa nist	con do'lence

13	14	15	16
de ri'sive	par'lance	a ce'tic	lo co mo'tion
ob liv'i ous	gut'tur al	ex hume'	ex cla ma'tion
ac quis'i tive	her cu'le an	sup'pli cant	ac cess i bil'i ty
con form'i ty	su per vi'so ry	oc cur'rence	con fec'tion er y
nec'ro man cy	par si mo'ni ous	con fed'er a cy	sanc ti mo'ni ous

1	2	3	4
lab'y rinth	ac'ri mo ny	guil'lo tine	il leg'i ble
li bret'to	im por tune'	ad just'a ble	der i va'tion
per sua'sive	mal'le a ble	ha bil'i ment	a crop'o lis
ad just'ment	com plic'i ty	re ver'ber ate	com po'nent
ex haust'i ble	sym met'ric al	com pli men'ta ry	sym pa thet'ic

5	6	7	8
u'su ry	ex on'er ate	syn'a gogue	ac'tu a ry
nul'li fy	sys tem at'ic	lam'en ta ble	syn'di cate
hab'i tat	com pul'so ry	ad ap ta'tion	non en'ti ty
pe dom'e ter	de riv'a tive	det es ta'tion	hal le lu'jah
im pen'e tra ble	a dapt a bil'i ty	ex'tir pate	hip'po drome

9	10	11	12
par'ri cide	syn op'sis	ad van ta'geous	harp'si chord
de ben'ture	an'thro poid	phe nom'e nal	pes'ti lent
nu mer'ic al	ad mis'si ble	con cil'i a to ry	Hal low een'
man i fes'to	des o la'tion	hal lu ci na'tion	des ig na'tion
tam bour ine'	com punc'tion	com prehen'si ble	con cord'ance

13	14	15	16
lav'a to ry	phos'phor us	de ter'rent	ad o les'cent
mas'ti cate	a dorn'ment	har'bin ger	ex or'bi tant
ad mon'i to ry	mas quer ade'	ad u la'tion	con cil i a'tion
im mac'u late	li a bil'i ty	phy sique'	des per a'tion
ad ven'tur ous	ad mo ni'tion	des per a'do	com press'i ble

1	2	3	4
im per'vi ous	ad ver'bi al	ad'ver sa ry	po lyg'a my
gy'ro scope	di gres'sion	ra pa'cious	glos'sa ry
det ri men'tal	com pla'cent	com pat'i ble	har'di hood
a dul ter a'tion	tab'er na cle	ex pe di'tious	ad'mi ral ty
com pas'sion ate	pic tur esque'	in cor'ri gi ble	phe nom'e non

5	6	7	8
a ë'ri al	ad vis'a ble	di gest'i ble	im promp'tu
fi nesse'	di ag no'sis	har mo'ni ous	af fir ma'tion
gher'kin	gud'geon	com plex'i ty	per pet'u ate
glob'u lar	her'ald ry	a'pi a ry	af fil'i ate
gar'ru lous	fri vol'i ty	syn'od	ex pec'to rate

9	10	11	12
syn'co pe	par quet'	com pi la'tion	a'ër o naut
min'o taur	af fa bil'i ty	im pe cu'ni ous	ex pan'sive
gra tu'i ty	di lap'i date	com pe ti'tion	pic to'ri al
af'flu ent	in ci den'tal	ex per i men'tal	af fi da'vit
æs thet'ic	mi crom'e ter	pre pos'ter ous	de vel'op ment

13	14	15	16
di lem'ma	bin'o cle	com pen'di um	he'li o trope
poign'ant	ad'e qua cy	ag gre ga'tion	af fec ta'tion
sin'u ous	cal'ci mine	ex plo ra'tion	di min'u tive
de mo'ni ac	diph'thong	rhap'so dy	pla'gia rism
com pa'tri ot	in clem'en cy	ex pec ta'tion	guer ril'la

1	2	3	4
hex'a gon	al'ien ate	pre rog'a tive	col on nade'
ag grieve'	al lu'vi um	al lot'ment	dog mat'ic
co los'sus	col lu'sion	in dig'ni ty	mon'o lith
in del'i ble	le git'i mate	liq'ui date	ex po'nent
lith'o graph	pred e ces'sor	dis si pa'tion	in tu i'tion
5	6	7	8
de crep'i tude	am bus cade'	lit'ur gy	hi a'tus
dis con'so late	hi'ber nate	ag nos'tic	al'tru ism
in gen'u ous	dis cord'ant	sop o rif'ic	col'um bine
a'vi a ry	in e'bri ate	dis crep'an cy	im'po ten cy
dis ci plin a'ri an	com bi na'tion	ex pos'tu late	in ev'i ta ble
9	10	11	12
com part'ment	com'mu nism	ex press'ive	co me'di an
in tel lec'tu al	in sol'u ble	al'a bas ter	hon'or a bly
hor i zon'tal	com mis'er ate	dis in her'it	dis cur'sive
ju ris dic'tion	ex tem'po ra ry	com mu'ni cant	leg i bil'i ty
dis ap pear'ance	pat'ri cide	pre sen'ti ment	phra se ol'o gy
13	14	15	16
com'mo dore	au'gu ry	am'a zon	al'i quot
pe nu'ri ous	di vin'i ty	al'ka li	in fu'ri ate
pre,cip i ta'tion	as cet'i cism	de funct'	com'men ta ry
in stan ta'ne ous	am big'u ous	home'stead	pres'i den cy
com mis'sion er	ex tra di'tion	hy poth'e sis	in i ti a'tion

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

191

1  
co'ca ine  
his tri on'ic  
lau're ate  
mer'ce na ry  
lam'bre quin

2  
sar coph'a gus  
an a con'da  
am'e thyst  
cog no'men  
i ras'ci ble

3  
co'di fy  
dom'i cile  
in vi'o late  
am'i ca ble  
lu'mi nous

4  
am'i ty  
co'gent  
pros'e lyte  
ex u'ber ant  
lon gev'i ty

5  
met'a phor  
co her'ence  
a mor'phous  
pro ver'bi al  
in dom'i ta ble

6  
ir ra'di ate  
ex tem'po re  
am phib'i ous  
cog'ni zance  
dram'a tist

7  
mo bil'i ty  
dor'mi to ry  
ir rel'e vant  
pre sent'ment  
pre sump'tion

8  
am'nes ty  
lim i ta'tion  
pre ven'tion  
ka lei'do scope  
pru den'tial

9  
nu'cle us  
co in cide'  
dram'a tize  
men da'cious  
an æs thet'ic

10  
col'league  
an nex a'tion  
in ex'o ra ble  
ex press'i ble  
prov i den'tial

11  
con ver'sion  
a nal'o gy  
col'lo quy  
i tin'er a ry  
duc til'i ty

12  
a nath'e ma  
a nal'o gous  
pro ba'tion  
col lo'qui al  
da guerre'o type

13  
dec'a logue  
non pa reil'  
pro di'gious  
me trop'o lis  
ob struct'ive

14  
in i'ti ate  
an i ma'tion  
mil len'ni um  
an ni'hi late  
prob a bil'i ty

15  
ac cu'mu la tive  
nul li fi ca'tion  
ap pend i ci'tis  
ad min'is tra tive  
sanc ti fi ca'tion

16  
mon'e ta ry  
in oc'u late  
in vid'i ous  
am'u let  
ex tem'po rize



1	2	3	4
an ni ver'sa ry	re ga'li a	red'o lent	sou brette'
ref or ma'tion	pen'ta gon	clar'i fy	mis'tle toe
clair voy'ance	mon soon'	an nu'i tant	scur'ril ous
chron o log'ic al	mo lec'u lar	du plic'i ty	punc til'i ous
rec on cil i a'tion	ren'dez vous	per func'to ry	hor'o scope

5	6	7	8
pas'tel	mac a ro'ni	lin guis'tic	ex'pi ate
ar cha'ic	as'ter oid	pur'ga to ry	reg'i cide
mun'dane	ob liq'ui ty	chrys'a lis	an tip'a thy
mo nop'o lize	co ag'u late	quad rat'ic	du ra bil'i ty
per i to ni'tis	re frig'er a tor	re cu'per ate	chro nol'o gy

9	10	11	12
an tag'o nize	in nu en'do	me'di a tor	mul'lion
cir'cum flex	per turb'	lux u'ri ance	an'ti mo ny
met ro pol'i tan	lo gi'cian	chro nom'e ter	ex'pur gate
per spi ra'tion	a pol'o gist	an tic i pa'tion	mis'cre ant
quad ri lat'er al	in ef'fa ble	re ca pit'u late	ne go'ti a ble

13	14	15	16
dis a buse'	ox'i dize	mu ta bil'i ty	stip'u late
or'tho dox	ci vil'ian	ec cle si as'tic	op'ti mism
ap pel'late	spa ghet'ti	in de'cent	an tag'o nist
co a li'tion	plau'si ble	an te'ri or	om niv'o rous
dip lo mat'ic	de te'ri o rate	man'i cure	mag na nim'i ty

<b>1</b> scrof'u la ne fa'ri ous com mu'ni cate mo not'o nous cer e mo'ni al	<b>2</b> au then tic'i ty os'cil late a non'y mous ma nip'u late fab ri ca'tion	<b>3</b> ap o plec'tic reg u lar'i ty cer e mo'ni ous ap pre ci a'tion mis cel la'ne ous	<b>4</b> sax'i frage du ra'tion ad di'tion al re im burse' cer tif'i cate
<b>5</b> nep'o tism sculp'tor mau so le'um an ti sep'tic or ni thol'o gy	<b>6</b> a pol'o gy bas'tion ar'bi ter fi nal'i ty af fin'i ty	<b>7</b> mas'to don man'ner ism chan de lier' de spond'ent fash'ion a ble	<b>8</b> re it'er ate cha me'le on ap a thet'ic mack'in tosh ex pect'an cy
<b>9</b> mon'o graph chron'i cle cal cu la'tion fea si bil'i ty can cel la'tion	<b>10</b> chi me'ra rel'e vant spo rad'ic mil'li ner y si'ne cure	<b>11</b> mol'e cule how'itz er man'li ness soph'ist ry men dac'i ty	<b>12</b> rel'e gate fic ti'tious ap pa ri'tion med i ta'tion tes ti mo'ni al
<b>13</b> e li'sion mer i to'ri ous ap per tain' a cet'y lene com men da'tion	<b>14</b> sec'tor slough scathe lum ba'go ric o chet'	<b>15</b> bib'u lous stag na'tion the o lo'gi an ap prox'i mate ap pre hen'sive	<b>16</b> lux u'ri ate ob'se quies pe riph'er y per mu ta'tion myth olog'ical

1	2	3	4
aq'ui line	dy'na mite	ste're o type	ref u ta'tion
cau'ter ize	re mit'tance	cav a lier'	tran scend'
ob tru'sive	the o ret'ic al	tra ge'di an	ven'er a ble
pa ter'ni ty	ve loc'i pede	ar'bi trate	scrim'mage
pa'tri arch	as per'sion	vi ca'ri ous	a dul'ter ate
5	6	7	8
cel'i ba cy	com mis sa'ri at	ar te'ri al	ax i o mat'ic
nar cis'sus	e'qui nox	ec'ze ma	cen'sor
ex ec'u trix	ar'ma ture	stul'ti fy	e'qua ble
as cend'ant	fil'a ment	em'is sa ry	ar rain'
fig'ur a tive	ven'tur ous	fil'i bus ter	dy'nas ty
9	10	11	12
a troc'i ty	di shev'al	em blem at'ic	ar'ti choke
ac cess'i ble	di dac'tic	or di na'tion	cen ten'ni al
ab bre'vi ate	scho las'tic	rem i nis'cent	per o ra'tion
per pe tu'i ty	ag gra va'tion	trib u la'tion	sten to'ri an
tran'si to ry	cen trip'e tal	ar is to crat'ic	re mon'strance
13	14	15	16
o paque'	es'tu a ry	scutch'eon	trans lu'cent
em'bry o	sti let'to	ep'i gram	ar tic u la'tion
a skance'	per sim'mon	tri en'ni al	re nun ci a'tion
e nor'mi ty	tur quoise'	cen'tral ize	e lec trol'y sis
dis ha bille'	as par'a gus	cen trif'u gal	en cy clo pe'di a

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

195

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
re pu'di ate	cor po're al	stat is ti'cian	dy nam'ic
as pi ra'tion	rep'ro bate	ver'i ta ble	at'om i zer
ca lum'ni ate	hi la'ri ous	her ba'ri um	cat'e go ry
as sim i la'tion	bes'tial	re pos'i to ry	form'al ly
a za'le a	drom'e da ry	as sas'sin ate	ver nac'u lar
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
cas si'no	hom'i ly	re'qui em	liq'ue fy
ed i to'ri al	leth'ar gy	cred'u lous	dis in'te grate
vin'di cate	car'i bou	dys pep'tic	cor'pu lent
plat'i tude	yeo'man	vin dic'tive	e co nom'ics
hip po pot'a mus	as sur'ance	ad journ'ment	sur veil'lance
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
a'the ism	at'ro phy	cred'i ble	au'dit
mu ri at'ic	ec stat'ic	cav'al cade	oc'to pus
caus'a tive	may'or al ty	as tig mat'ic	i ron'ic al
as trin'gent	hos pi tal'i ty	cre den'tial	char'la tan
for'mi da ble	mis'an thrope	re sem'blance	sur'ro gate
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
cu'li na ry	my o'pi a	foi'ble	ef fem'i nate
ar te'sian	cor'pus cle	cru'cial	cor rec'tion
av o ca'tion	Cau ca'sian	mo sa'ic	res ti tu'tion
cor rob'o rate	ath e ne'um	vir'u lent	al le gor'ic al
cos mo pol'i tan	cov'e nant	de cen'ni al	man i fes ta'tion

<b>1</b> vi'ti ate a tom'ic ab struse' per'me ate bump'tious	<b>2</b> pe dan'tic brig a dier' e jac'u late quad'ru ple blas'phe my	<b>3</b> cap'il la ry per'qui site ef front'er y au di to'ri um av oir du pois'	<b>4</b> ax'i om ver mil'ion per son'i fy res to ra'tion con trol'la ble
<b>5</b> eth'ics pon'iard vol'a tile cal'u met au'to crat	<b>6</b> re trieve' ret'i cence cap'i tal ist aus pi'cious brig'an tine	<b>7</b> pro phet'ic rhe tor'ic al pol y tech'nic res ur rec'tion cal is then'ics	<b>8</b> plum'met cor'du roy e the're al aus ter'i ty ef fi'cien cy
<b>9</b> el lipse' pos'tu late buc ca neer' hex am'e ter prac'ti ca ble	<b>10</b> for tu'i tous car'i ca ture au tom'a ton can'ni bal ism phi lan'thro py	<b>11</b> au'top sy e gre'gious hor'ta to ry e las tic'i ty con vo ca'tion	<b>12</b> vo li'tion au to mat'ic ca pa bil'i ty cor o na'tion vo cab'u la ry
<b>13</b> per fid'i ous ret ri bu'tion hu mil i a'tion per am'bu late con tam'i nate	<b>14</b> ca reen' plau'dit hes'i tan cy hy drau'lic ru in a'tion	<b>15</b> ma'ni a cap'tion pha'ë ton co nun'drum pre dic'a ment	<b>16</b> can'on ize for'mu late re'tro grade au to crat'ic ac count'a ble

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

197

1	2	3	4
con'cept	in dem'ni ty	lau'da num	a bom i na'tion
de spite'	in flex'i ble	in her'ent	in con sist'ent
fa'cial	in ti ma'tion	ap'o plex y	sub serv'i en cy
vit'ri ol	pro vi'sion al	trib'u ta ry	su per nat'u ral
ex pa'ti ate	in con gru'i ty	in'cre ment	in dis crim'i nate

5	6	7	8
vac'cine	psy chol'o gy	in san'i ty	in dig na'tion
gin'seng	in tim'i date	in trin'sic	in ex cus'a ble
on'slaught	in sen'si ble	ob tain'a ble	om ni pres'ent
ex cheq'uer	pug na'cious	sub'ter fuge	in ter jec'tion
pla'cate	in sta bil'i ty	ap pro ba'tion	re sus'ci tate

9	10	11	12
ec lec'tic	in vig'or ate	con'su late	in tol'er a ble
i de'al ize	par'ox ysm	in tru'sion	in ter mis'sion
er y sip'e las	in ter'pret er	in tan'gi ble	in tem'per ance
cor'po ral	in ver'te brate	veg e ta'ri an	in ter na'tion al
in sol'vent	ter'ma gant	im ma te'ri al	rheu mat'ic

13	14	15	16
o'sier	in'su la tor	in tu'i tive	in fi del'i ty
len'til	quad'ran gle	in cul'cate	ir re fut'a ble
ir ra'tion al	in val'i date	im men'si ty	sar sa pa ril'la
e soph'a gus	in qui si'tion	in cog'ni to	ven tril'o quism
par a lyt'ic	in ter me'di ate	hem'or rhage	con tem po ra'ne ous

1	2	3	4
biv'ouac	em po'ri um	sed'a tive	sen'so ry
e mul'sion	a gra'ri an	al'ka line	o bes'i ty
so lid'i ty	pro bos'cis	vul'can ize	kan ga roo'
com'pa ra ble	sev'er ance	re pris'al	em ploy'ment
pre var'i cate	pseu'do nym	em bla'zon	pro mis'cu ous
5	6	7	8
al'i mo ny	as sort'ment	sil hou ette'	big'ot ry
vi'a duct	prom'is so ry	vo lu'mi nous	ren'e gade
e phem'er al	e mol'u ment	prof'li gate	en com'pass
ob strep'er ous	sub sid'i a ry	cais'son	pro cliv'i ty
en fran'chise	si mul ta'ne ous	fra ter'ni ty	a mal'ga mate
9	10	11	12
bi ol'o gy	prod'i gy	ret'i na	a me'na ble
sub merge'	sa'li ent	me lo'de on	big'a mist
lac'quer	mag'is tra cy	en act'ment	prod'i gal
am bro'sia	a mel'io rate	or thog'ra phy	in tes'tine
frat'ri cide	pro pin'qui ty	som'er sault	con'tra band
13	14	15	16
pu'er ile	pro por'tion al	ob se'qui ous	lyr'ic
sol'stice	dif fer en'tial	prop o si'tion	bil'let
ja guar'	bib li og'ra phy	fraud'u lent	ty'phus
syc'a more	con tra dic'tion	per cep'ti ble	por'rin ger
pro sa'ic	dis ap pro ba'tion	sta tis'tic al	im'age ry

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

199

1	2	3	4
per spec'tive	al'ien ist	stig'ma	ab so lu'tion
ben e fi'ci a ry	fra ter'nal	rev'er ie	ban dan'na
con sum ma'tion	so ci ol'o gy	ru'bi cund	in fat'u ate
ap pro pri a'tion	al tru is'tic	in vei'gle	pre co'cious
bac ca lau're ate	con tem'po ra ry	bam boo'zle	con sump'tive

5	6	7	8
vul'ner a ble	bas tile'	ca'dence	afflu ence
se clu'sion	in sig'ni a	prej'u dice	con ta'gion
ol'i gar chy	be at'i tude	in fe ri or'i ty	ap os tol'ic
sol'em nize	frac'tious	a lign'ment	so lic'it ous
con ti gu'i ty	fric as see'	con tig'u ous	frol'ic some

9	10	11	12
in dem'ni fy	coch'i Neal	pet'u lant	bas-re lief'
ep i der'mis	an i mos'i ty	in duc'tion	ba rouche'
mu nif'i cent	tur'pi tude	a bridg'ment	re vers'i ble
con ten'tious	sed'en ta ry	con viv'i al	scav'en ger
con tempt'i ble	en vi'ron ment	ab sorp'tive	so lil'o quy

13	14	15	16
port fol'i o	ep'i taph	ben'e fice	con vert'i ble
hy per'bo le	ag gres'sion	mu nic'i pal	pre ca'ri ous
man'da to ry	e lec'tro type	con ver'gence	ex cru'ci ate
be nef'i cence	chim pan'zee	con tin'gen cy	ep'i thet
con tin u a'tion	in fal'li ble	ben e fac'tion	en ven'om



1	2	3	4
el lip'tic	par'a ble	fru i'tion	ma raud'er
om'i nous	e lu'ci date	spec'trum	in vet'er ate
chan'cel lor	em broid'er y	em bez'zle	con spir'a cy
a bom'i na ble	dis ser ta'tion	des'ul to ry	dém'a gogue
con va les'cent	con ver sa'tion	in com pat'i ble	ac com'plish ment

5	6	7	8
re viv'al	ful'mi nate	stan'chion	ex cul'pate
fu tu'ri ty	ge om'e try	gla di'o lus	ge o met'ric
po ten'tial	cor dial'i ty	e quiv'o cal	con sol'a ble
in ter'stice	con spir'a tor	de lec'ta ble	e ques'tri an
con ver'sion	ad a man'tine	pres en ta'tion	ac com'pa ni ment

9	10	11	12
pen'ance	gen til'i ty	ig ni'tion	gor'mand
cul'pa ble	au ton'o my	gen'i tive	reg'i men
fu'mi gate	scru'pu lous	con'sti pate	in im'i cal
eq'ui ta ble	ge o graph'ic	pro pi'ti ate	cul'mi nate
cir cum vent'	con sol'i date	e qui lat'er al	com'plai sant

13	14	15	16
con'su lar	ju'gu lar	fu'sil lade	in firm'i ty
qui es'cent	e rad'i cate	gloam'ing	cu'mu la tive
er ro'ne ous	ges tic'u late	croc'o dile	de pre ci a'tion
con nois seur'	de lin'e a tor	cum'brous	con ster na'tion
re cal'ci trant	con'sum mate	ex act'i tude	con sol i da'tion

1	2	3	4
mag no'li a	ser'aph	tri um'vi rate	ma tric'u late
par'a chute	gas'tric	skep'ti cism	no'men cla ture
he ret'i cal	gul'li ble	mo nar'chi al	neu ral'gi a
min'i a ture	har'mo nize	an tag'o nism	het er o ge'ne ous
par'a phrase	par'quet ry	met a phys'ics	par al lel'o gram
5	6	7	8
hav'er sack	par'o dy	an'arch ist	pa ral'y sis
mar'ma lade	proph'e sy	in ci'sive	phys i ol'o gy
gen er al'i ty	sen'su ous	pat'ri mo ny	vet'er i na ry
mon'o logue	ge ni al'i ty	phar'ma cy	san i ta'tion
in fla'tion	sep'a ra ble	sen ten'tious	ho mo ge'ne ous
9	10	11	12
ter rif'ic	pa'pa cy	ped'a gogue	ed i fi ca'tion
oc'ci dent	ge ner'ic	in cip'i ent	ar che ol'o gy
in sin'u ate	ap'ro pos	rheu'ma tism	pen i ten'tia ry
viv i sec'tion	ped'ant ry	pome'gran ate	in dis cre'tion
ste ril'i ty	as'ter isk	per i pa tet'ic	au to bi og'ra phy
13	14	15	16
douche	cor re late'	prox im'i ty	graph'ic al ly
culm	e man'ci pate	ju'ni per	ex change'a ble
cal'i ber	em bod'i ment	pes'si mism	pol troon'
ty ran'nic	per ver'sion	de pos'i to ry	phil an throp'ic
et y mol'o gy	om nis'cient	in stinc'tive	sub or di na'tion
PH			

1	2	3	4
pre ĕmpt'	ter'mi na ble	in fu'sion	pes tif'er ous
te mer'i ty	om nip'o tent	in ser'tion	prac ti'tion er
spon'sor	com mand'ment	au'thor ize	sub stan'ti ate
tri'dent	trep i da'tion	plen'te ous	ex com mu'ni cate
spe'cious	ir re press'i ble	car'bun cle	in con sid'er ate

5	6	7	8
tu'mid	ir ri ga'tion	ten'a ble	il le git'i mate
se'nile	rep a ra'tion	ex'i gen cy	rem i nis'cence
viv'i fy	plu'to crat	i de'al ist	in can des'cent
truc'kle	sym po'si um	cri te'ri on	ex tem po ra'ne ous
Vat'i can	syn on'y mous	cre tonne'	ex em pli fi ca'tion

9	10	11	12
tre pan'	lam en ta'tion	in au'gu ral	re pro duc'tive
phlegm	im pe'ri al ist	prom e nade'	in ad'e quate
men'tor	in vol'un ta ry	ir rev'er ent	ir re sist'i ble
vis'count	pre sump'tu ous	in co her'ent	in com'pa ra ble
in flu en'za	pres er va'tion	pre ĕm'i nent	ir re spec'tive

13	14	15	16
de ploy'	cred'it a ble	in sid'i ous	pros e cu'tion
co'gnac	re fresh'ment	in cum'bent	chrys an'the mum
cu'ti cle	in con'gru ous	in cep'tion	pre med'i tate
gen'e sis	in cred'u lous	pro pen'si ty	in de ter'mi nate
dras'tic	ac qui si'tion	in cen'di a ry	rec i proc'i ty

## MONTHS

Jan.	January
Feb.	February
Mar.	March
Apr.	April
Jun.	June
Jul.	July
Aug.	August
Sept.	September
Oct.	October
Nov.	November
Dec.	December

## DAYS

Sun.	Sunday
Mon.	Monday
Tues.	Tuesday
Wed.	Wednesday
Thurs.	Thursday
Fri.	Friday
Sat.	Saturday

## TIME

A.M.	Before noon
M.	At noon
P.M.	After noon
Mo.	month
Mos.	months

PH

## GEOGRAPHICAL

Ala.	Alabama
Alas.	Alaska
Ariz.	Arizona
Ark.	Arkansas
Cal.	California
Co.	County
Col.	Colorado
Conn.	Connecticut
D.C.	District of Columbia
Del.	Delaware
Eng.	England
Fla.	Florida
Ga.	Georgia
Id.	Idaho.
Ill.	Illinois
Ind.	Indiana
Ia.	Iowa
Is. or Isl.	Island
Kan.	Kansas
Ky.	Kentucky
La.	Louisiana
Lat.	Latitude
L.I.	Long Island
Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland
Me.	Maine
Mex.	Mexico
Mich.	Michigan

## GEOGRAPHICAL

Minn.	Minnesota
Miss.	Mississippi
Mo.	Missouri
Mont.	Montana
Mt.	Mountain
Mts.	Mountains
N.	North
N.A.	North America
N.B.	New Brunswick
N.C.	North Carolina
N.D.	North Dakota
N.E.	North East
Neb.	Nebraska
Nev.	Nevada
N.F.	Newfoundland
N.H.	New Hampshire
N.J.	New Jersey
N.L.	North Latitude
N.M.	New Mexico
N.O.	New Orleans
N.S.	Nova Scotia
N.W.	North West
N.Y.	New York
N.Z.	New Zealand
O.	Ohio
Okla.	Oklahoma
Ore.	Oregon
P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island

## GEOGRAPHICAL

Penn. or Pa.	Pennsylvania
Phil. or Phila.	Philadelphia
P.I.	Philippine Islands
P.Q.	Province Quebec
P.R.	Porto Rico
R.I.	Rhode Island
R.R.	Railroad
S.	South
S.A.	South America
S.C.	South Carolina
S.D.	South Dakota
S.E.	South East
S.L.	South Latitude
S.W.	South West
Tenn.	Tennessee
Ter.	Territory
Tex.	Texas
Tp.	Township
U.C.	Upper Canada
U.S.	United States
Ut.	Utah
Va.	Virginia
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington
W.I.	West Indies
Wis.	Wisconsin
W. Va.	West Virginia
Wyo.	Wyoming

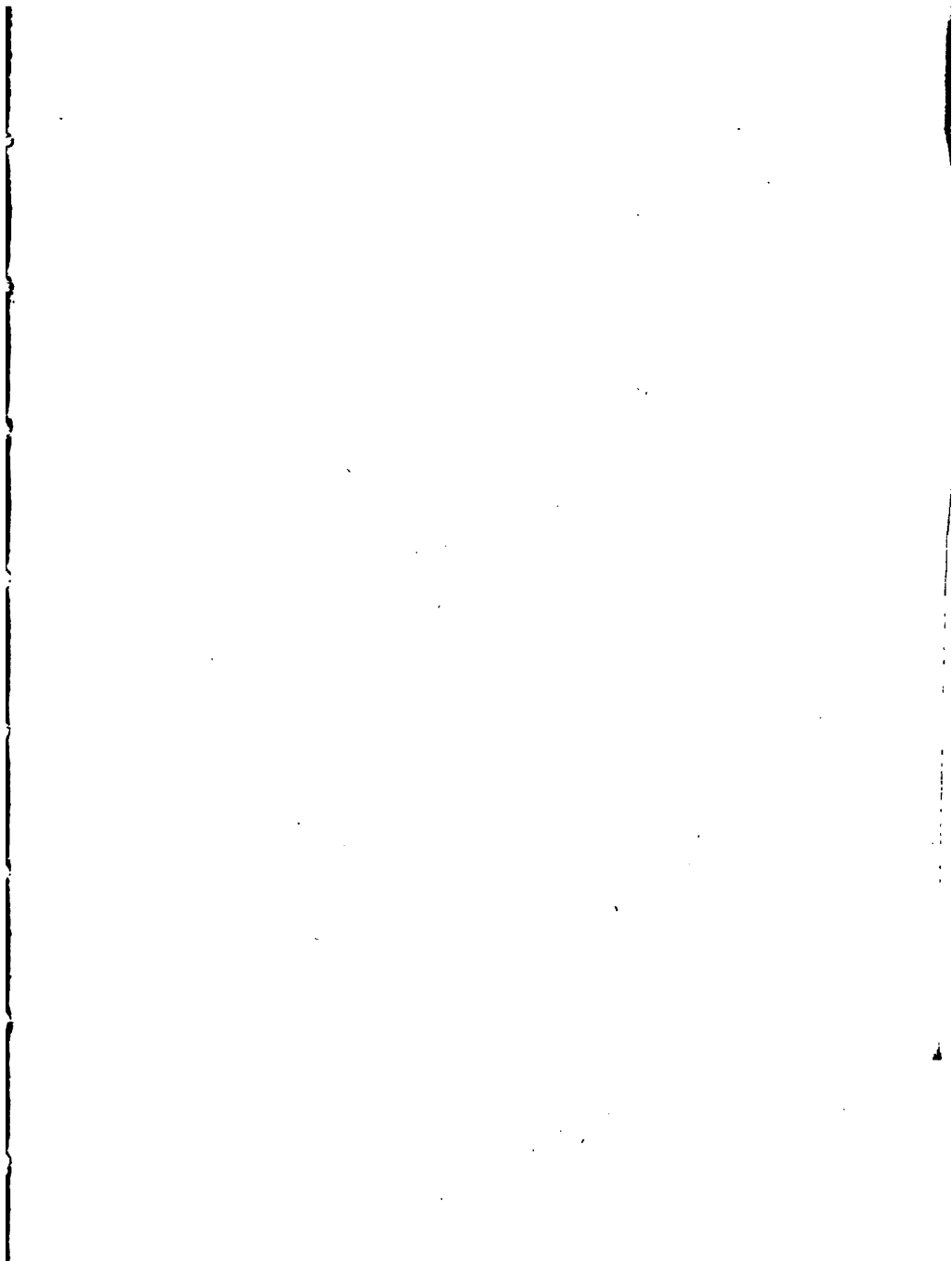
A.B. or B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	Bro.	Brother
Abr.	Abridged, Abridgment	Bus. or Bush.	Bushel
Acc. or Acct.	Account	C., Ct., or ct.	Cent
A.D.	In the year of our Lord	Cts. or cts.	Cents
Ad lib. or adlibit.	At pleasure	%	In care of
Admr.	Administrator	Capt.	Captain
Admx.	Administratrix	C.E.	Civil Engineer
Agt.	Agent	Cf. or cf.	Compare
A.M. or M.A.	Master of Arts	Chap.	Chapter
Amt.	Amount	C.J.	Chief Justice
Anon.	Anonymous	C.O.D.	Cash on Delivery
Ans. or ans.	Answer	Col.	Colonel
Asst.	Assistant	Con.	Against
Att. or Atty.	Attorney	Cr.	Credit, Creditor
Atty. Gen.	Attorney-general	C.S.A.	Confederate States of America
Av. or Ave.	Avenue	Cwt. or cwt.	Hundredweight
Bal.	Balance	D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
Bbl.	Barrel	D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
Bbls.	Barrels	D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
B.C.	Before Christ	Dea.	Deacon
B.C.L.	Bachelor of Civil Law	Dept.	Department
B.L.	Bachelor of Laws	Dict.	Dictionary
Brig.	Brigade, Brigadier	Dist.	District
Brig. Gen.	Brigadier General	Doz. or doz.	Dozen
PH		Dr.	Doctor, Debtor
		D.V.	God willing
		e.g.	For example

et al.	And others	Mem.	Memorandum
Etc., etc., or		Messrs.	Gentlemen
&c.	And so forth	Mfg.	Manufacturing
et seq.	And the following	Mgr.	Monsignor
Fig. or fig.	Figure	Mos.	Months
F.O.B.or f.o.b.	Free on board	M.P.	Member of Parlia-
Ft. or ft.	Foot, Feet, Fort		ment
Geog.	Geography	MS.	Manuscript
Gov.	Governor	MSS.	Manuscripts
Hhd. or hhd.	Hogshead	Mt.	Mount, Mountain
Hon.	Honorable	Mus.D.	Doctor of Music
Ib., ib., Ibid.		N.B.	Take notice
or ibid.	In the same place	No.	Number
Id. or id.	The same	O.S.	Old style
I.e. or i.e.	That is	Oz. or oz.	Ounce, Ounces
I.H.S.	Jesus, Savior of Men	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
incog.	Unknown	P.M.	Postmaster
inst.	In the present month	Pres.	President
Jr.	Junior	Prof.	Professor
L., Lb., or lb.	A pound in weight	Pro tem. or	
Lieut.	Lieutenant	pro tem.	For the time being
Lit.D.	Doctor of Literature	Prox. or	
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws	prox.	The next month
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws	P.S.	Postscript
Maj.	Major	Pwt.or pwt.	Pennyweight
Math.	Mathematics	Qt. or qt.	Quart
M.C.	Member of Congress	R.A.	Royal Academy
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine	Rec <sup>d</sup> .	Received
M.E.	Methodist Episcopal	Rev.	Reverend

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Sec.	Secretary	Vs. or vs.	Against
St.	Saint, Street	V.S.	Veterinary Surgeon
Supt.	Superintendent	Xm. or	
Treas.	Treasurer	Xmas.	Christmas
Ult. or ult.	Of the last month	Yd. or yd.	Yard







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